Richd. Taylor Esq
with the Editor's Comps.

HORTUS COLLINSONIANUS.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

THE PLANTS

CULTIVATED BY

THE LATE PETER COLLINSON, ESQ., F.R.S.,

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY

ACCORDING TO THEIR MODERN NAMES, FROM THE CATALOGUE OF HIS GARDEN,
AND OTHER MANUSCRIPTS.

NOT PUBLISHED.

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PREFACE.

THAT Mr. Collinson, in early life, began to keep an Alphabetical Register of the plants he cultivated, appears from the heading to the letter A, which originally constituted the first page of his Catalogue, "1722, in Horto Collinsoniano," but the third of these figures has been subsequently altered to a 3, and again, afterwards, to a 5. It is also obvious, from the color of the ink with which the last alteration was made, that the following words were at the same time added, and the original title then became, as it now remains, "Anno 1752, in Horto Collinsoniano, at Ridgway House, on Mill Hill, in Hendon, Middlesex."

An accident, however, occasioned the addition of another title, and it is thus recorded:—"The careless bookbinder has misplaced the Alphabetical Catalogue of my garden to my great vexation. I find no remedy but patience to bear it." By this carelessness the alphabetical order of the Genera has been deranged, and a new heading has been crowded in, at the top of the letter I, which now constitutes the first page. "A Catalogue of the rarer plants in Peter Collinson's garden, at Mill Hill, in Hendon, Middlesex, tenn miles from St. Gile's Pound, in Holbourn. See the milestones (the first sett up near London for measuring the roads), my house within a bow shot of the x milestone."

Among a large number of detached memoranda which, equally with the Catalogue, are entirely in Mr. Collinson's handwriting, there is one which renders it probable that the last change in the date was made on the completion of his removal and new arrangement of the garden at Mill Hill. "April 8, 1749, removed from my house at Peckham in Surry; for two years was transplanting my garden to my house at Mill Hill, called Ridgway House," and the removal of forty large Evergreens without any injury, is particularly mentioned.

The gardens at Peckham and Mill Hill had attained such a high celebrity, that a publication of Mr. Collinson's Catalogue appears to have been called for by some of the most distinguished Naturalists, and the reason for his non-compliance with their wishes is thus given in a letter of his, dated May 12, 1756, to his friend, Linnæus:—"You must remember I am a Merchant, a man of great business, with many affairs in my head and on my hands. I can never

pretend to publish a Catalogue of my garden, unless I had one of your ingenious pupils to digest or methodize it for me. It only serves now for my own private use." See Sir J. E. Smith's Correspondence of Linnæus, vol. i, p. 39.

At Mr. Collinson's decease, in 1768, the Catalogue, which had by himself been bound up with the seventh folio edition of Miller's Dictionary, fell to the possession of his son-in-law, John Cater, of Beckenham, in Kent, Esq., and there it remained nearly if not quite unknown till 1809, when my late friend, Mr. Lambert, gave the short account of its contents which appears in vol. x. of the Linnean Societies' Transactions.* It was not, I believe, till about twenty-five years afterwards that Mr. Lambert succeeded in obtaining possession of it, together with Mr. Collinson's copies of the sixth and eighth editions of Miller, which are also studded with marginal notes and loose memoranda in Mr. Collinson's handwriting, and by the sale of his Library, after Mr. Lambert's decease, the three copies became mine. In each of the copies is an inscription, "The gift of my old friend, the Author, to P. Collinson, F.R.S."

Mr. Aiton, and his eminent assistants, when the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis was published, appear to have been wholly unacquainted with the Catalogue, and, from other sources of information, have assigned to Mr. Collinson the first introduction or earliest recorded cultivation of fifty-two species,† viz. :—

Abies canadensis, *introd.* 1736.
Acer saccharinum, *introd.* 1735.
Alnus serrulata, *cult.* 1769 ?
Ammyrsine buxifolia, *introd.* 1736.
Andromeda mariana, *introd.* 1736.
——— racemosa, *introd.* 1736.
Asimina triloba, *introd.* 1736.
Aster corymbosus, *cult.* 1765.
Azalea nudiflora, *introd.* 1734.
——— viscosa, *introd.* 1734.
Betula nigra, *introd.* 1736.
Broussonetia papyrifera, *cult. before* 1751.
Cassia marilandica, *introd.* 1723.
Caulophyllum thalictroides, *cult.* 1755.
Celastrus scandens, *introd.* 1736.
Cephalanthus occidentalis, *introd.* 1735.
Chionanthus virginica, *introd.* 1736.
Claytonia virginica, *cult. before* 1748.
Collinsonia canadensis, *introd.* 1735.
Cupressus thyoides, *introd.* 1736.
Delphinium grandiflorum, *cult. before* 1741.
Dodecatheon Meadia, *cult.* 1744.
Ellisia Nyctelea, *cult.* 1755.
Epigæa repens, *introd.* 1736.
Hamamelis virginica, *introd.* 1736.
Iris cristata, *introd.* 1756.
Kalmia angustifolia, *introd.* 1736.
——— latifolia, *introd.* 1734.

* As Mr. Lambert appears to have had no other than a hurried opportunity for selecting and copying the memoranda which he gave to the Linnean Society, some inaccuracies may be expected, and among others a loose memorandum, relating to the Orangery at Margam, with the date of July 11, 1777, is attributed to Mr. Collinson, although he had then been dead several years, and he omitted to notice that it is in a very different handwriting from the other papers, and bears the signature of John Browne. These selections were made while Mr. Lambert was on a visit at Mr. Cater's (a nephew of the gentleman with whom Mr. Collinson was connected), and he may probably have overlooked the following record which relates to the extensive plantations by which he was at the time surrounded :—" Sept. 17, 1762, went, for the first time, to visit my son-in-law, John Cater (who married my daughter), at his new-built house, now finished, at Stump's Hill, half-way (on the south side of the road) between Southend and Beckenham, in Kent, began in the spring 1760, on a pretty wooded estate which he had then purchased. The plantations about it, all of his own doing, I found in a very thriving condition, and when grown up will adorn so stately a house, in so delectable a situation, and make it a Paradise. In his woods grows the native English Chesnut spontaneously. P. Collinson, F.R.S."—When I visited these grounds, in 1812, I was much struck by the remarkably healthy appearance of many fine trees, including, as nearly as I can recollect, Cedars, Exotic Firs, Liriodendrons, and many large North America Shrubs, whose ages, by this memorandum, may be nearly ascertained.

† In the first edition of the Hortus Kewensis credit was also given to Mr. Collinson for the first introduction of the following species, but before the second edition was published, it was found that they had been cultivated in some other garden at an earlier date :—*Clethra Alnifolia, Hydrangea arborescens, Lilium superbum, Pinus Tæda,* and *Uvularia perfoliata.*

Larix pendula, *cult. before* 1739.
Liparis liliifolia, *cult.* 1758.
Lonicera dioica, *introd.* 1766.
Magnolia acuminata, *introd.* 1736.
Monarda didyma, *introd.* 1735.
Nyssa denticulata, *introd.* 1735.
Panax quinquefolia, *introd.* 1740.
Phlox divaricata, *cult.* 1746.
——— maculata, *cult.* 1740.
——— suavolens, *introd.* 1766.
Pontederia cordata, *cult.* 1751.
Prinos verticillatus, *introd.* 1736.
Rhododendron maximum, *introd.* 1736.
Sedum hybridum, *cult.* 1766.
Sida alba, *introd. before* 1732.
—— Napæa, *cult. before* 1748.
Silphium perfoliatum, *cult.* 1766.
Spiræa tomentosa, *introd.* 1736.
Struthiopteris germanica, *cult.* 1760.
Symplocarpus fœtidus, *introd.* 1735.
Vaccinium virgatum, *cult.* 1767.
Veratrum viride, *cult.* 1742.
Viburnum acerifolium, *introd.* 1736.
———- pubescens, *introd.* 1736.

In the Catalogue, with few exceptions, no mention is made of the year in which his plants were procured, and though the latest date that is given in its title is 1752, Mr. Collinson continued to interline some, though probably not many, additions up to the time of his decease, so that, of itself, the Catalogue rarely affords any further evidence of the epoch at which a species was introduced, than of its having been cultivated at Peckham, or Mill Hill, prior to August, 1768. Attached to the Catalogue are seventeen folio pages, full of desultory memoranda relating to the Foreign Plants which he imported, but they are frequently entered merely as a new Solomon's Seal, or Vaccinium, or Helleborine, without any sufficient definition of the species, and there are also many detached memoranda of other better defined plants, which he had obviously intended to insert, though they do not appear, in the Catalogue.

In several instances the first introduction of a plant has been assigned to Sherard, Catesby, Miller, or some other Author, which, by that Author himself, is acknowledged to have been received from Mr. Collinson, and I think there is sufficient evidence to shew that all, or nearly all, of the following species, and probably some others, may be added to the foregoing list, in which our shrubberies and gardens have been made debtors to his assiduity and zeal:—

Aconitum uncinatum, *introd.* 1762.
Actæa alba, *introd.* 1751.
——— rubra, *introd.* 1745.
Ailantus glandulosa, *introd.* 1751.
Allium striatum, *cult. before* 1768.
Aristolochia Sipho, *introd.* 1760.
Arum triphyllum, Var. zebrina, *int.* 1751.
Asclepias rubra, *cult. before* 1768.
Asplenium melanocaulon, *cult.* 1768.
Aster nervosus, *introd. before* 1759.
Astragalus creticus, *cult.* 1768.
Bidens chinensis, *cult. before* 1751.
Bletia verecunda, *introd.* 1731.
Blitum tartaricum, *introd.* 1740.
Calla palustris, *introd.* 1758.
Campanula americana, *introd.* 1763.
Caragana altagana, *cult.* 1668.
——— Chamlagu? *introd.* 1752.
Carya microcarpa, *introd.* 1751.
——— porcina, *cult.* 1768.
Cerasus borealis, *cult.* 1768.
———- pygmæa, *introd.* 1760.
Chelone obliqua, *introd.* 1750.
Chimaphila maculata, *introd.* 1756.
Cineraria sibirica, *introd.* 1737.
Clematis reticulata, *cult. before* 1765.
Colchicum montanum, *cult.* 1768.
Cornus canadensis, *introd. before* 1768.
——— paniculata, *introd.* 1756.
Corylus americana, *introd. before* 1768.
Cratægus macrantha, *cult.* 1768.
Cunila mariana, *introd.* 1757.
Cypripedium candidum, *introd. before* 1760.
———— humile, *introd.* 1740.
———— parviflorum, *int. before* 1738.
Cytisus capitatus, *cult. before* 1768.
Epilobium spicatum, *cult.* 1768.
Eutoca parviflora, *cult. before* 1768.
Fraxinus caroliniana, } *cult.* 1768.
——— platycarpa, }
Gaura biennis, *cult. before* 1756.
Genista sibirica, *cult.* 1768.
Gentiana crinita? *introd.* 1740.
——— ochroleuca, *introd.* 1765.
——— saponaria, *introd.* 1765
Gerardia flava, *introd.* 1756.

Gerardia purpurea, *introd.* 1757.
Gleditschia horrida, *introd.* 1747.
Goodyera pubescens, *introd.* 1758.
Helianthus trachelifolius, *cult.* 1768.
Helonias bullata, *introd. before* 1758.
Hydrastis canadensis, *introd.* 1755.
Hypericum densiflorum? *introd.* 1764.
——— grandiflorum, *cult.* 1768.
——— pyramidatum? *introd.* 1757.
Impatiens biflora, } *cult.* 1768.
——— pallida, }
Juniperus daurica? *cult. before* 1768.
Leimanthium virginicum, *introd.* 1747.
Liatris macrostachya, *introd.* 1735.
Lilium carolinianum *introd. before* 1743.
——— pensylvanicum, *introd.* 1740.
——— philadelphicum, *introd.* 1730.
——— pumilum, *introd.* 1748.
Linociera cotinifolia, *cult.* 1768.
Linum sibiricum, *cult.* 1768.
Lycium ruthenicum, *introd. before* 1759.
Lysimachia quadrifolia, *cult.* 1768.
Macrotys racemosa, *introd. before* 1730.
Mandragora autumnalis, *cult.* 1768.
Medicago sibirica? *cult.* 1768.
Mirabilis longiflora, *introd. before* 1758.
Neottia cernua, *introd.* 1760.
Œnothera rosea? *cult.* 1768.
Olea americana, *introd.* 1755.
Osmunda cinnamomea, } *cult.* 1768.
——— spectabilis, }
Othonna cheirifolia? *introd.* 1740.
Oxalis parviflora, }
——— tricolor? } *cult.* 1768.
——— violacea, }
Oxycoccus macrocarpus, *introd.* 1743.
Pæonia tenuifolia, *introd.* 1758.
Pardanthus chinensis, *introd.* 1751.
Phlox subulata? *cult.* 1768.
Polemonium reptans, *introd.* 1741.
Populus candicans, *cult.* 1768.
Potentilla floribunda, }
——— Morrisoni, } *cult.* 1768.
——— sericea? }
Prenanthes rubicunda, *cult.* 1768.
Pterocaulon pycnostachyum? *cult.* 1768.
Pyrus floribunda, *cult.* 1768.
Quercus Catesbæi, *cult.* 1768.
Rheum palmatum, *introd.* 1742.
Rhus radicans, *introd.* 1760.
Ribes floridum, *introd. before* 1730.
Rudbeckia digitata, *introd.* 1745.
——— pinnata, *cult.* 1768.
Sambucus canadensis, *introd.* 1756.
Samyda rosea, *cult.* 1768.
Sarracenia variolaris, *introd.* 1762.
Saxifraga pensylvanica, *introd. before* 1730.
Schrankia uncinata, *introd.* 1765.
Scutellaria pilosa, } *cult.* 1768.
——— versicolor, }
Senecio longifolius, *cult.* 1768.
Solidago cæsia, *introd. before* 1732.
Spiræa lobata, *introd.* 1762.
Tephrosia virginiana, *introd.* 1758.
Teucrium canadense? *cult.* 1746.
Tofieldia pubens, *cult.* 1768.
Trillium erectum, *introd.* 1758.
——— erythrocarpum, *introd.* 1760.
Uraria lagopodioides, *cult.* 1768.
Viburnum nitidum, *introd.* 1756.
Xerophyllum asphodeloides, *introd.* 1748.
Yucca draconis, *introd.* 1723.
Zinnia multiflora, *introd.* 1764.

Mr. Collinson does not appear ever to have paid much attention to generical discriminations, and as the beautiful invention of trivial names was not brought into general use till very shortly before his decease, he has generally, throughout the Catalogue, continued with more or less abbreviation to use the name of either of the older Authors, or to frame some such short definition of his own as might enable him to recognise a species, without any regard to uniformity. By these means it frequently happens that plants, which ought never to be separated, and even the different varieties of a species, are to be found with different generical names, under different letters of the alphabet, and I have, therefore, attempted a re-arrangement of the whole Catalogue according to the Linnean Nomenclature, and have prefixed to the species their modern names in Italics, as nearly as I have been able to ascertain them. With the Catalogue thus re-aranged, I have incorporated those of Mr. Collinson's memoranda, which relate to his garden, and these memoranda, with some occasional notes of my own, may be at once distinguished by appearing in a smaller print.

I shall close these prefatory remarks with a Memorandum, to which Mr. Collinson added his signature, in 1763, and as there are many plants casually mentioned by his contemporaries to have been cultivated by him, of which he has omitted to leave any record, I do not apprehend, considering his long continued exertions, as they are described in various biographical memoirs, that too high an opinion of his own success was entertained by this distinguished Patron of Horticulture. "I often stand with wonder and amazement when I view the inconceivable variety of flowers, shrubs, and trees, now in our gardens, and what there were forty years ago; in that time what quantites from all North America have annually been collected by my means and procuring, and for some years past a great variety of seeds are brought from China, and many fine plants raised; the China Mulberry I first raised, and from Siberia many curious shrubs and flowers, very few gardens, if any, excell mine at Mill Hill, for the rare exotics which are my delight."

L. W. DILLWYN.

SKETTY HALL, *March* 8, 1843.

HORTUS COLLINSONIANUS.

THE MODERN NAME WHICH IS PREFIXED TO EACH OF MR. COLLINSON'S SPECIES HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM LOUDON'S HORTUS BRITANNICUS WHEN NO OTHER WORK OR AUTHOR IS REFERRED TO.

Abies alba. "Abies picea foliis brevioribus, conis parvis, Newfoundland White Spruce."

—— *Balsamea.* "Abies taxifoliis nova angliæ odore Balsami Gileadensis. Balm of Gilead Fir. Raii Hist."

—— *canadensis.* "Abies minor taxifoliis conis parvis subrotundis. Hemlock Spruce. Fl. Virg."

Mem.—In his magnificent work on this family my late friend, Mr. Lambert, says, "*P. canadensis* was first introduced among us by the late Mr. P. Collinson, at Mill Hill, where a large tree is still remaining of his planting."

—— *excelsa.* "Abies tenuiorifolio fructu deorsum inflexo. Norway Spruce. Tourn."

—— *excelsa Var.?* "Abies piceæfolio fructu longissimo."

—— *nigra.* "Abies piceæfoliis brevibus, conis parvis. Newfoundland Black Spruce."

—— *orientalis.* "Abies foliis omnium tenuissimis ex montis Olympus, from Turkey, from Lord Lincoln, March 12, 1757."

—— *picea.* "Abies taxifolio fructu sursum spectante. Silver Fir. Tourn."

Acacia vera. "Acacia ægyptiaca vera. J. B."

Acanthus mollis. "Acanthus sativa vel mollis. Virgil."

———— *spinosus.* "Acanthus spinosissimus. Tourn."

Acer barbatum? "Acer pensylvanica."

In the Catalogue there are two species, with the name of *A. pensylvanica,* to which the addition of some distinguishing character had been obviously intended, and I take one without doubt to be *A. striatum,* and the other may probably be *A. barbatum,* for in the Gentleman's Magazine the seeds of 'the Dwarf Maple' are said by Mr. Collinson to have been imported from North America, in 1751. See the note on Carya porcina.

—— *dasycarpum.* "Acer virginiana floribus multis coccineis."

—— *montanum.* "Acer pensylvanica humilis montana."

—— *platanoides.* "Acer norvegica platanoides."

—— *pseudo-platanus Var.* "Acer majus eleganter variegatis."

Acer rubrum. "Acer virginiana floribus rubris foliis majore subtus argenteo. Catesby."

Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, Jan. 22, 1756, three roots of swamp or red-flowered Maple."

—— *saccharinum.* "Acer pensylvanica, folio laciniato, subtus argenteo."

—— *saccharinum Var.* "Acer pensylvanica saccharifera, platanifolio."

—— *striatum.* "Acer pensylvanica."

Mem.—"First received the striped-bark Maple from John Bartram, Jan. 27, 1758."

Achillea Ptarmica Var. "Ptarmica flore pleno."

—— *tomentosum.* "Millefolium flore luteo."

Aconitum uncinatum. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Received in Jan. 1762, from J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, one root of his fine Aconite."

Acorus Calamus. "Acorus Calamus aromaticus."

Actæa alba. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, 1751, three roots of white-berried Christophoriana, very curious."

—— *rubra.* "Christophoriana Americana baccis rubris longo pediculo ensendentibus. Sarrac."

Mem.—1745, May 11, a new Christophoriana in flower.

—— *spicata.* "Christophoriana vulgaris nostras. Mor."

Adiantum pedatum. "Adiantum Americanum Cornuti."

Adonis æstivalis. "Adonis flore phœniceo. C. B. P."

—— *vernalis.* "Adonis Hellebori radice, Bupthalmi flore. H. L."

Adoxa moschatellina. "Moschatellina foliis Fumariæ, bulbosa. J. B."

Agapanthus umbellatus. "Hyacinthus capensis flore cæruleo umbellato. Hort. Amst."

Agave Americana. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Penzance, Aug. 24, 1757. This is a remakable instance of the temperature of Cornwall, for the great American Alœ has for forty years stood all weathers, winter and summer, without any protection, in a gentleman's garden at Mouse Hole, near this town; about the latter end of May, it put forth a flower bud, and continued rising eight or nine inches a-day; Aug. 24, it is now 23 feet high."

Agrimonia odorata. "Agrimonia odorata. Camer."

Ailantus glandulosa. "Rhus sinense foliis alatis, &c."

Mem.—"A stately tree raised from seed from Nankin in China, in 1751, sent over by Father D'Incarville, my correspondent in China, to whom I sent many seeds in return; he sent it to me and to the Royal Society." This tree was at the same time raised from seeds distributed by Mr. Collinson and by the Royal Society, in the Physic Garden at Chelsea, and at Busbridge, in Surrey. See Phil. Trans., vol. xlix.

Alchemilla vulgaris. "Alchemilla vulgaris."

Allium striatum. "Ornithogalum virginianum floribus albis umbellatis augustifolio."

Alnus serrulata. Not in Catalogue.

In the Hortus Kewensis is said to have been first introduced by Mr. Collinson in 1769, but he died on Aug. 11, 1768, and the following memorandum may perhaps refer to it:—"March 30, 1758, received from John Bartram his silver-leaved Alder, grows."

Aloe ——. "Aloe varietas."

In 1760 he received the Hedgehog Aloe from Mr. Gordon, and there are memoranda of *A. variegata* and some other species, which are not sufficiently defined.

Althæa rosea. "Malva rosea, Varietas."

Alyssum saxatile. "Alysson creticum flore luteo foliis incanis. T. Cor."

Amarantus ——. "Amaranthus, Varietas."

Amaryllis Belladona. "Amaryllis multiflora corollis companulatis. Belladona Lily. Lin."

—— *formosissima.* "Amaryllis uniflora, corolla inequali. Iacobea Lily. Lin."

—— *reginæ.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Amaryllis reginæ, Mexican Lily, flowered at Fairchilds the first time in 1728."

Ambrosia elatior. "Ambrosia foliis Artemisiæ. Fl. Virg."
——— *trifida.* "Ambrosia platanifolia."
——— *trifida Var.* "Ambrosia virginiana foliis Platani asperis inodora. Fl. Virg."
Amelanchier Botryapium. "Mespilus præcox from Pensylvania. Gordon."
——— *ovalis?* Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—" Jan. 1758, received from J. Bartram, a dwarf Spring Cratægus."
——— *vulgaris?* "Mespilus prunifolia non spinosa fructu nigricante. Black Haw. Pluk."
Plukenet's t. 46, f. 2, for which the above reference is intended, is said to be a native of Virginia.
Ammyrsine buxifolia. "Chamærododendron pensylvanicum thymus folio floribus albis."
Mem.—" Received from J. Bartram, Jan. 30, 1756, a sod of Thyme-leaved Chamœrododendron."
Amorpha fruticosa. "Barba Jovis caroliniensis arborescens pseud-Acacia foliis. Bastard Indigo. Catesby."
Ampelopsis hederacea. "Vitis quinquefolia canadensis scandens. Fl. Virg."
Amygdalus nana. "Amygdalus nana flore simplici et duplici."
——— *pumila.* "Persica nana flore incarnato simplici et duplici. T."
Anacampseros rotundifolia. "Cotyledon flore elegantissime purpureo. Telephiastrum. Hort Elt."
It again appears in the Catalogue with the name of "Telephiastrum folio globoso flore rubello."
Anagyris fœtida. "Anagyris, Stinking Bean Trefoil, a Shrub."
Anchusa sempervirens. "Buglossum latifolium sempervirens. C. B."
Andromeda arborea. "Andromeda sempervirens Laurifolio."
——— *calyculata Var.?* "Andromeda sempervirens oleafolio floribus albis."
——— *coriacea.* "Andromeda foliis splendentibus ovatis. Fl. Virg."
Mem.—Feb. 1760. Received from J. Bartram three roots of broad-leaved Andromeda, grew.
——— *racemosa.* "Andromeda floribus albis tubulosis foliis et facie Vitis Idæa. Fl. Virg."
Mem.—"From J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, received 1764, two roots of red-bud Andromeda."
——— *spicata?* Not in Catalogue.
" Received from J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, Feb. 27, 1758, a spiked Andromeda."
Androsace carnea. "Sedum alpinum roseum minus. H. R. Par."
——— *chamæjasme?* "Sedum alpinum roseum majus."
——— *septentrionalis.* "Androsace sibirica."
Anemone coronaria. "Anemonoides flore expurpuro rubente. Boerh. Ind."
——— *coronaria Var.* "Anemonoides flore cæruleo. Boerh. Ind."
——— *coronaria Var.* "Anemonoides flore albo et purpureo pleno. Boerh. Ind."
——— *palmata.* "Anemonoides flore luteo."
——— *Pulsatilla.* "Pulsatilla majore flore. C. B. P."
Mem.—" Mr. Knowlton found millions of Pulsatilla's, growing everywhere in the grass, from a mile S. of Lancaster, on the way to Little Purton."
——— *Pulsatilla Var.* "Pulsatilla flore violaceo duplici. H. R. P."
——— *virginiana.* "Anemone flore unico virginiana foliis Ranunculi. Fl. Virg."
Angelica lucida. "Angelica lucida canadensis. Cornut."
Anisanthus Cunonia. "Cunonia flore rubro."
Antennaria dioica. "Elichrysum montanum purpureum variegatum. Tourn."
——— *margaritacea.* "Elichrysum americanum latifolium. Tourn."
——— *plantaginea.* "Elichrysum plantaginis folio, virginianum humilis. Fl. Virg."
Anthemis nobilis Var. "Chamæmelum repens flore pleno."

Anthemis Pyrethrum. "Pyrethrum hispanicum."
——— *tinctoria.* "Bupthalmum orientale tanacetifolio. C. B."
——— *tinctoria Var.?* "Bupthalmum sibiricum anethi folio flore albo."
Anthospermum æthiopicum. "Anthospermum mas. Amber Tree. Linnæus."
Anthyllis Barba Jovis. "Barba Jovis pulchre lucens."
Antirrhinum Asarina. "Asarina Lobelii."
——— *majus Var.* "Antirrhinum eleganter variegato. Boerh."
Apios tuberosa. "Glycine radice tuberosa. Apios vulgo. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
It appears again in the Catalogue with the name of "Apios virginiana Cornuti."

Apocynum androsæmifolium. "Apocynum americanum flore Lilii convallium. H. R. P."

Mem.—"Apocynum flore Lilii convallariæ, a new plant in my garden, of my own raising, not in England before; in flower May 8, 1740."

——— *cannabinum.* "Apocynum erectum canadense latifolium. Par Bat."
Aquilegia canadensis. Not in Catalogue.
In a list of novelties in Mr. Collinson's garden there appears, "1747, April 13, Virginian Columbine, now in flower."

Arabis alpina. "Arabis from Istria and Alps."
Mem.—"Arabis foliis amplexicaulibus dentatis of Miller's 7th Edition, in flower April 5."

Aralia racemosa. "Aralia canadensis foliis pinnatis floribus albis baccis rubris. Fl. Virg."

Mem.—"Miller's No. 1, sent in 1723; the roots dried and pounded—exceedingly good to expel wind when drank in wine, &c.; the berries make a good syrup."

——— *spinosa.* "Aralia arborescens spinosa. Angelica Tree. Vaill."
Mem.—"Feb. 1760, received from J. Bartram, a root of *Aralia spinosa*, or Angelica Tree, grows finely."

Arbutus Andrachne. "Andrachne."
Mem.—"Andrachne, a species of Arbutus that grows on the mountains above Aleppo; seed was sent by Dr. Russel from thence, and was first raised by Mr. Gordon, gardener at Mile-end, anno 1754, was not before in our gardens, and scarcely known; since has grown a fine tree, but, anno 1764, has not flowered." "For the first time in flower at Dr. Fothergill's garden at Upton, Oct. 1765."

——— *Unedo Var.* "Arbutus folio serrato flore rubro. C. B."
——— *Unedo Var.* "Arbutus folio serrato flore oblongo fructu ovato. Hort. Pis."
Arctotis acaulis. "Anemonospermos humilis foliis subtus albicantibus flore aurantio."
——— *aspera.* "Anemonospermos foliis pinnatis flore albo."
——— *aureola.* "Anemonospermos foliis pinnatis flore aurantio."
Arenaria verna. "Alsinanthemum, in fine flower May 20, 1761."
Argania sideroxylon. "Argon Arbor mauritani foli." *(Sic).*
Argemone mexicana. "Argemone mexicana. Tourn."
Arisarum vulgare. "Arisarum latifolium majus. C. B."
——— ———? "Arisarum virginianum foliis lanceolatis."
Aristolochia Clematitis. "Aristolochia vulgaris, clematitis recta. C. B. P."
——— *Serpentaria.* "Aristolochia Pistolochia sen, Serpentaria virginiana. Catesby Hist."
——— *Sipho.* "Aristolochia scandens from the Ohio River; seed collected by Bartram, given Gordon,* who raised it in 1761, called Aromatic Vine."
Mem.—"Jan. 1760. Received by Capt. Budden, one root—Sweet Snake Root, grows."

* By various memoranda it appears that Mr. Collinson frequently employed this ingenious gardener to raise his seeds, particularly those from the warmer climates, and among his papers there is, in his own handwriting, the following tribute to his abilities:—"The skill and ingenuity of some men is surprising; on Aug. 30, I was at James Gordon's, gardener at the last house on the left hand at Mile-end; there he shewed me a pot of seedlings of the Cactus, or Great Melon Thistle, perhaps the first ever raised from seed, but what shews his great knowledge and experience in

Armeria vulgaris. "Statice major. Boerh."
Arnica montana. "Doronicum plantaginis folio, hirsutum. Vaill."
——— *scorpioides.* "Doronicum radice Scorpii. C. B."
Artemisia Abrotanum. "Abrotanum mas. C. B. P."
——— *Abrotanum Var.* "Abrotanum mas angustifolium majus. C. B. P."
——— *arborescens.* "Absinthium arborescens. Lobel Icon."
——— *cærulescens.* "Absinthium Lavendulæfolio. C. B. Pin."
——— *Dracunculus?* "Absinthium odoratum."
Arum atrorubens. "Dracunculus triphyllus canadensis folio trifido."
——— *Dracontium.* "Dracunculus polyphyllus magnus pensylvanicus."
——— *maculatum.* "Arum vulgare flore variegato. C. B. P."
——— *triphyllum Var. Zebrina.* "Dracunculus triphyllus, figured in Dodart's Memoires des Plantes."

Mem.—"Received Jan. 1, 1751, a new dwarf trifoliated Arum, with a purple and white striped hood, sent from Pensylvania." The roots appear to have been received from Mr. Bartram, with the name of Colocasia Nuts; and Pursh says, that in America they are generally called Indian Turnips. The "Arum triphyllum flore purpureo striato canadensis," which also appears in the Catalogue, I take to be the same.

Arundo Donax. "Arundo sativa quæ Donax, in flower Sept. 1762. Dioscorides."

Mem.—"Arundo Donax, in flower Sept. 15, 1762, the first time I ever saw it; but this very long hot dry summer has made many exotics flower. Mr. Miller is greatly mistaken to say that it dies down every year; in my garden the stalks have continued some years to make annually young green shoots from every joint; it bears a handsome tassel of flowers. P. Collinson."

Asarum virginicum. "Asarabacca virginica, a fine Plant."

It is again entered in the Catalogue with a Memorandum of its receipt from Gordon, in 1767."

Asclepias amœna. Not in Catalogue.

Although I cannot find any definition in the Catalogue which answers to this species, Miller, in the seventh edition of his Dictionary, says that he received it from Mr. Collinson; but it had previously been cultivated in Sherard's garden.

——— *decumbens.* "Apocynum virginiacum flore saturete aureo foliis hirsutis. Fl. Virg."
——— *incarnata.* "Apocynum virginiacum, foliis Salicis flore carneo. Fl. Virg."
——— *nivea.* "Apocynum virginiacum, flore albo."
——— *rubra.* "Apocynum virginiacum erectum, umbellis florum rubris. Fl. Virg."

As Mr. Collinson corresponded both with Clayton and Gronovius, there can be little doubt that this was the *A. rubra* of the Species Plantarum, which appears to have been wholly taken from the Flora Virginica; and there is not any specimen in the Linnean Herbarium. It is said in the Hortus Britannicus to have been first introduced to our gardens in 1825.

Ascyrum Crux Andreæ. "Androsæmum virginianum flore luteo tetrapetalo. Saint Andrew's Cross. Fl. Virg."
Asimina triloba. "Guanabanus vide Anona fructu lutescente. Cat. Nat. Hist."
Asparagus verticillaris. "Asparagus maderaspatanus an orientalis foliis gallii. Tourn."

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vegetation is his way of raising the finest dusty seeds; before him, I never knew or heard of any man that could raise the dusty seeds of the Kalmia's, Rhododendrons, or Azalea's. These charming hardy shrubs, that excel all others in his care, he furnishes to every curious garden; all the nurserymen and gardeners come to him for them; and this year, after more than 20 years' trial, he shewed me the Loblolly Bay of Carolina coming up from seed in a way not to be expected; this elegant evergreeen shrub is next in beauty to the Maguolia's, and his sagacity in raising all sorts of Plants from cuttings, roots, and layers surpasses all others by which our gardens are enriched, with an infinite variety, and for many years I have not been a little assistant to him in procuring seeds and plants from all countries.—This honourable mention of Mr. Gordon, who is now in his 56th year, is an act of gratitude due to his memory from his old friend,

"PETER COLLINSON, in my 68th year.
"Mill Hill, Sept. 2, 1763."

The Loblolly Bay is the *Gordonia Lasianthus*, and from the circumstance here mentioned, this splendid shrub may probably have been selected, at the suggestion of Mr. Collinson, to perpetuate Mr. Gordon's name.

Asphodelus fistulosus. "Phalangium narbonense, flore albo vena purpureo."
——— *luteus Var.* "Asphodelus spiralis luteus flore magno. H. R. Par."
——— *ramosus.* "Asphodelus ramosus et non ramosus. C. B."
Asplenium melanocaulon. "Trichomanes virginiana, caule nigro splendente. Fl. Virg."
——— *ruta muraria.* "Ruta muraria."
Astelma speciocissima. "Elichrysum maximum africanum. H. Leyd."
Aster Amellus. "Aster atticus cæruleus vulgaris. C. B."
—— *chinensis.* "Aster chinensis, Chenopodii folio, flore dilute violaceo. Hort. Elt."
—— *chinensis Var.* "Aster chinensis, flore albo et purpureo violaceis."
—— *chinensis Var.* "Aster chinensis flore duplici."
—— *corymbosus?* "Aster altissimus with red stalks, raised by Gordon, Pensylvania."

A. corymbosus, which has a red stalk, is said in the Hortus Kewensis to have been introduced by Mr. Collinson; and, in a separate memorandum, a new species with a red stalk is recorded to have been received from Bartram, in 1740, but the above short character, so far as it goes, answers better to *A. puniceus*.

—— *dumosus.* "Aster nova angliæ linariæ folio chamæmeli flore. Par. Bat."
—— *ericoides.* "Aster ericoides flore albo parvo."
—— *ericoides Var.* "Aster ericoides flore exalbo rubentibus parvo."

Miller's *A. ericoides* is *A. multiflorus* of the Hortus Kewensis.

—— *grandiflorus.* "Aster virginianus grandiflorus asper squamis reflexis. Hort. Elt. Miller's No. 9."
—— *multiflorus.* "Aster ericoides dumosus. Hort. Elt."
—— *mutabilis.* "Aster nova angliæ latifolius floribus saturete violaceis. H. L."
—— *nervosus of Miller.* Not in Catalogue.

Miller says that his *A. nervosus* was introduced by Mr. Collinson; and although retained as a separate species, by Steudel, and in Martyn's edition it may perhaps belong to *A. solidaginoides.*

—— *nova angliæ.* "Aster nova angliæ altissimus floribus purpureo violaceis. Par. Bat. Prod."
—— *novibelgii.* "Aster nova angliæ umbellatus, floribus dilute violaceis. H. L."
—— *tenuifolius.* "Aster americanus Belvidere foliis, flore ex cæruleo albicantibus. Pluk."
—— *Tradescanti.* "Aster virginianus serotinus frutescens Tradescanti. Raii. Hist."
—— *Tradescanti Var.* "Aster virginianus angustifolius serotinus parvo albente flore. Theat. Bot. 132. Miller's No. 6 (6th Edit.)"

Mem.—"Since raised several new species—not named."

Astragalus creticus, of Lam. and De Cand. "Tragacantha incana flore parvo. T. Cor."
Athamanta panacifolia. "Cachrys flore albo ab Insula Minorca."

Mem.—"Miller's Cachrys No. 5 (6th Edition) is eat for celery at Minorca."

Atragene sibirica. "Clematis sibirica flore albo."
Atriplex Halimus. "Atriplex latifolia seu Halimus fruticosus. Purslane Tree. Mor. Hist."
——— *portulacoides.* "Atriplex maritima fruticosa. Raii Syn."
Azalea nudiflora. "Azalea flore rubente caprifolio similis odorato. Fl. Virg."
——— *viscosa.* "Azalea flore albo an Cistus virginiana of Catesby's Hist."

Catesby says that in 1732 it had blossomed for some years at Mr. Collinson's, at Peckham.

Baccharis halimifolia. "Baccharis foliis obverso ovatis. Groundsel Tree. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
——— *ivæfolia.* "Baccharis, an Eupatorium floribus albis. Fl. Virg."

Ballota hispanica of Bentham? "Pseudo Dictamnus hispanicus."
Balsamina hortensis. "Balsamina, Varietas, flore variegato."
Bellis perennis Var. "Bellis varietas."
Berberis vulgaris Var. "Berberis sine nucleo. C. B."
Betonica alpina of Miller. "Betonica alpina. Parkinson."
Betula alba Var. "Betula sacchirifera. Sugar Birch."
——— *alnus.* "Alnus rotundifolia. C. B."
——— *nigra.* "Betula pensylvanica foliis ovato-oblongis acuminatis serratis. Fl. Virg."

Mem.—"Received Jan. 22, 1756, from J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, three red Birch;" and this according to Pursh, is the common American name for *B. nigra.* From what is said in Miller's Dictionary, and in the Hortus Kewensis, I take it that this species was first raised by Mr. Collinson, from seed, in 1736.

——— *papyracea.* "Betula rubra. Paper Birch."

From the Gentleman's Magazine for 1751, p. 561, the seeds of this species appear to have been first received by Mr. Collinson in that year.

——— *pumila.* "Betula nana from Canada, raised by Gordon, new species 1765."
Bidens chinensis. "Bidens altissima chinensis Apii folio."

Mem.—"Aug. 20, 1751. Bidens, from China, flowered."

——— *pilosa.* "Bidens latifolia hirsutior. Hort Elt. f. 51."
Bignonia capreolata. "Bignonia capreolis donata, siliqua breviore. Tourn. Catesby. Hist. t. 82."

Mem.—"1756, June 25. Four-leaved Bignonia in flower at Mill Hill."

Bletia verecunda. Not in Catalogue.

In Martyn's Historia Plantarum rariorum, p. 50, Mr. Collinson is said to have received a bulb of this species from the Isle of Providence, in 1731, and he appears, with the aid of Sir Chas. Wager's stove, to have flowered it in the following year. Miller says that Mr. Collinson received it from the Bahama Islands.*

Blitum tartaricum of Miller. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"1740. Chenopodium Morus maximus, sent me from Tartary; the great scarlet Spinach."

Borago officinalis Var. "Borago flore albo."
Borkhausia rubra. "Dens Leonis flore roseo, castanei odore."
Broussonetia papyrifera. "Morus sinensis planta nova, I first raised from seed from China."

Mem.—"1751. Raised this year a Mulberry, from seed sent from China; it proves the paper Mulberry described by Dr. Kæmfer, in his Amœnitates exoticæ, which I have given to the Chelsea Garden, to the Duke of Argyle, Lord Lincoln, &c."

Bryonia africana Var. "Bryonia africana foliis in profundas laciniis divisis, flore luteo. Olden."

Two Bryonies, mentioned in the Par. Bat., p. 107 (which Oldenland, to whom Mr. Collinson refers, may probably have brought from the Cape) Hermann has distinguished only by the colour of the flowers, and the one floribus herbacis is the Linnean *B. africana.*

Bulbine aloides. "Phalangium africanum cepaceis, floribus aureis. Boerh. Ind."
——— *annua.* "Asphodelus africanus augustifolius luteus minor. Inst. R. H."
——— *annua Var?* "Phalangium africanum floribus luteis parvis. Raii Hist."
Bulbocodium vernum. "Bulbocodium crocifolium flore violaceo. T. Cor."

Memoranda.—"1747, Ap. 13, Bulbocodium, or Bulb-leaved Crocus in flower—new and rare." "July, 1748, sent Mr. Miller, for the Chelsea Garden, some roots of the Bulbocodium, which they had not before."

Buphthalmum arboresens. "Asteriscus lutescens Leucoii foliis viridibus et splendentibus, an Chrysanthemum. Hort. Elt."

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* Although it may never have flowered till lately, the *Peristeria elata* was cultivated in this country when Miller published his 6th edition, in 1752, and under the head of Helleborine, No. 18, there is a curious account of it.

Buphthalmum grandiflorum. "Asteroides alpina salice folio. Tourn."
——— *maritimum.* "Asteriscus maritimus perennis patulus. Tourn."
——— *spinosum.* "Asteriscus annuus."
Bupleurum fruticosum. "Bupleurum arborescens foliis salicis, Sesseli æthiopica."
——— *fruticosum Var.* "Phyllis an Bupleurum an Sesseli æthiopica. Flo. Leyd."
——— *rotundifolium.* "Bupleurum perfoliatum. Tourn."
Butomus umbellatus. "Butomus flore roseo. Tourn."
Buxus sempervirens Var. "Buxus latifolia, argenteis et aureis variegata."
Bystropogon canariensis. "Heliotropium canariense arborescens foliis Scorodoniæ. Hort Amst."
Cacalia anteuphorbium. "Kleinia foliis carnosis planis ovato-oblongis. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
——— *atriplicifolia.* "Kleinia, an Nardus americana, foliis cæsis. Fl. Virg."
"Porophyllum, an Nardus americana, an Kleinia, is probably the same; and it again appears in the Catalogue under Morrison's name of 'Cacalia virginiana, &c.'"
——— *ficoides.* "Kleinia foliis lanceolatis compressis, caule tereti. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
——— *Kleinia.* "Kleinia foliis lanceolatis planis. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
"Cacalia anthemum an Kleinia latifolia et angustifolia Hort. Elt." also appears in the Catalogue.
——— *papillaris?* "Kleinia folio augusto."
"Cacalia augustifolia" also appears in the Catalogue.
——— *suavolens.* "Cacalia americana procerior folio triangalari, floribus albis. Miller Dict."
Mem.—"1759, sent by J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, a great Cacalia—grows."
Calamintha fruticosa. "Calamintha hispanica, flore purpureo. Tourn. Cor."
——— *Nepeta.* "Calamintha pulegii odore. H. L."
Calendula fruticosa. "Calendula foliis obverse ovatis caule fruticosa perenni. Hort. Leyd."
——— *graminifolia.* "Calendula africana."
——— *pluvialis.* "Calendula humilis africana. H. L."
Calla Palustris. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Jan. 27, 1758. Received from J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, a sod of fine silver-leaved Arum with a seed pod; it grows in mud and water; one of the oddest plants in N. America. Sowed the seeds, which were in a green berry, round the old root; it sprang forth, but did not flower; one seed came up, and the old plant flowered Aug. 18; a new species."
Caltha palustris. "Caltha palustris an Populago'. C. B. Pin. 276."
——— *palustris Var.* "Populago flore pleno. Tourn."
Calycanthus floridus. Not in Catalogue.
"In the Botanical Magazine this plant is said to have been very scarce in our gardens till 1757; and there are various Memoranda to shew that Mr. Collinson had then made a fresh importation from N. America. In one of his letters to Linnæus, dated May 12, 1756, he says, 'It is a charming Suffrutex, and grows in my garden in the open air, bearing flowers abundantly every year.'"
Calystegia soldanella. "Soldanella an Convolvulus maritimus minor. Swanzey in Wales."
Camellia japonica. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"In the year 1739, Lord Petre had two fine evergreen shrubs with bay-like leaves; the one bore white flowers, the other red; in Aug., 1740, one of them bore a most delightful crimsonish double flower, of a Ketmia figure; it is well designed by Kæmfer, in Am. Exotici, and named Tsubackki."
Campanula americana. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Campanella, a new raised species from Pensylvania. 1763."
——— *patula.* "Campanula radice esculenta. Hort. Elt., t. 58."
——— *persicifolia.* "Campanula persicifolia flore albo et cæruleo pleno. Tourn."

Campanula pyramidalis. "Campanula pyramidalis altissima. Tourn."
——— *Trachelium.* "Campanula foliis Urticæ, flore albo et cæruleo pleno. Boerh. Index," "and other species."
Canarina Campanula. "Campanula canariense tuberosa radice. Hort. Cliff. fol. 65."

Memoranda.—"In the year 1725, I saw at Derham, the seat of —— Blaithwaite, Esq., a most beautiful Canary Campanula, with a blue flower, which has been totally lost; it was, originally, one of the Duchess of Beaufort's rare plants, at Badminton. We have lately raised another species, with the red and yellow flower." "I have, this 12th of December, 1762, the Canary Bell-flower (Miller's No. 11, sixth edition), and another species, finely in flower, in my green-house, each nine feet high—a prodigious growth in about three months." As a marginal note to *C. canariensis*, both in the seventh and eighth editions of Miller, is the following memorandum:—"Another species, raised by Gordon, from the Canaries, which is here omitted."

Canna coccinea. "Cannacorus flore coccineo, splendente. Tourn."
——— *coccinea Var.* "Cannacorus foliis variegatis."
Capparis spinosa Var. "Capparis non spinosa, fructu major. C. B."
Capsicum frutescens, &c. "Capsicum varietas."
Caragana altagana. "Caragana foliis pinnatis minimis."
——— *arborescens.* "Robinia an Caragana foliis pinnatis. Hort. Upsal."

Mem.—"The Caragana is found in great plenty about the city of Tomskoi, in Siberia. The girls string the seeds and make necklaces of them for their necks and hands; the seeds are eaten, boiled in three or four waters to take off their bitterness."

——— *chamlagu?* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Aug. 10, 1752. Pere Heberstein sent me from China, what he calls bastard Acacia; they make a fine yellow of the buttons of the flowers."

——— *fruticans.* "Robinia an Caragana, foliis quaternis. Hort. Upsal."
——— ———? "Caragana, from Siberia, an Opulus."
Cardamine pratensis Var. "Cardamine flore pleno. Tourn."
——— *pratensis Var.* "Cardamine pratensis magno flore pleno. Tourn."
Carica Papaya. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Received Feb. 1760, four Papaya Fruit. Gave all the seeds to Gordon—grew."

Carpinus orientalis. "Carpinus orientalis, folio minori fructu brevi. Cor. Inst."

Memoranda.—"The Eastern Hornbeam was raised from seed, sent me from Persia, procured by Dr. Mounsey, Physician to the Czarina—received it Aug. 2, 1751, and sowed it directly; next year, 1752, the Hornbeam came up, which was the original of all in England. Mr. Gordon soon increased it, and so it came into the gardens of the curious; at the same time, from the same source, were raised a new Acacia, a Quince, and a Bermudiana," "the former very different from any in our gardens." This memorandum was most probably written from recollection, long afterwards, with an error in the dates, and the species was first entered in the Catalogue as follows:—"Azad, arbor persica carpinus folio, Persian Hornbeam raised from seed, anno 1747, not in England before." It appears, however, from Rand's Index, that there was a plant of it in the Chelsea garden, in 1739."

Carya alba. "Iuglans virginiana alba fructu ovato compresso, nucleo dulci. Shag-bark Hickery."
——— *microcarpa.* "Iuglans virginiana alba, fructu minore. Small Hickery."

By the Gentleman's Magazine,* for 1751, this species appears to have been introduced in that year.

——— *porcina.* "Iuglans virginiana alba, fructu minimo. Pig Nut. Clayton. Fl. Virg."
——— *tomentosa.* "Iuglans virginiana alba, fructu ovato compresso. Hickery."
——— ———? "Iuglans. Hickery's two species, from Capt. Finliason, from New England; one with a red large calyx, and one with a white large calyx."
Cassia ligustrina. "Cassia perennis Pensylvanica an Senna ligustrifolio. Hort. Elt. f. 328, and Martyn's Dec."

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* In Letsom's Life of Fothergill there is a list of Mr. Collinson's communications to this Magazine, and the paper here referred to, though anonymous, is one of them. The list, however, is imperfect; and, in the volume for 1765, there is, with Mr. Collinson's signature, an interesting account of the first establishment of the Botanical Garden at Cambridge; and, in the same volume, a paper on the fascinating powers of the Rattle Snake, neither of which have been noticed by Dr. Letsom.

Cassia marilandica. Not in Catalogue.

Martyn, in his Historia Plantarum rariorum, says that this species was first introduced by Mr. Collinson, in 1723.

Cassine capensis? "Cassine. Hort. Elt. p. 315, t. 236. Catesby Hist. tab. 57."

Mem.—"Dillenius's figure is *C. capensis*, and Catesby's *Ilex vomitoria*, which he has called Cassenna."

——— *Maurocenia.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"1760, May 30. A Hottentot Cherry, vel Maurocenia, received from Mr. Gordon."

Castanea pumila. "Castanea pumila virginiana fructu parvo. Chinquapin vulgo. Catesby Hist. tab. 9."

——— *sativa.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Sept. 16, 1758. In Writtle Park, three miles on the left of Ingatstone, in Essex, belonging to Lord Petre, is a stately chesnut tree, which is now flourishing, that I measured, five feet above the ground, and found its girth forty-five feet. P. Collinson." My friend, Edward Forster, informs me that this noble tree has been gone many years; and that the tradition in the neghbourhood is, that fifteen deer could shelter under it. By another memorandum, it appears that the possessor of Mr. Collinson's copy of Martyn's Hist. Plant., will find two drawings of this splendid tree, bound up with it; and he has added a short description of it to his History of the Tortsworth Chesnut, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1766.

Catalpa syringæfolia. "Bignonia arbor, Syringæ foliis, flore purpureo. Catesby Hist., t. 49."

Catananche cærulea. "Catanance quorundum. Ludg. Lion's-foot."

The Latin name is used by Dalechæmps in the Historia Lugdunensis; and Miller says that this plant is called the Candia Lion's-foot.

Catesbæa spinosa. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Mr. John Power, gardner to —— Blaithwaite, Esq., at Derham, near Marshfield, Gloucestershire, raised several of the Catesbæa's from seed I sent him. He acquaints me that, in August, 1733, a plant of the lily thorn was two feet and a half high, and had sixty flowers on, in full beauty, at one time; at that time three trees in flower; will not thrive but in a stove." Catesby says that Mr. Power sent some plants to Mr. Collinson, in 1734.

Caulophyllum thalictroides. "Leontice foliis decompositis, an Christophoriana. Fl. Virg."

Mem.—"Ap., 1761. My Leontice, from Pensylvania, is in flower, of a brownish green, with leaves like Thalictrum—is omitted by Miller." By another memorandum, Mr. Collinson appears first to have imported this "green-flowered Christophoriana, now Leontice," in 1747.

Ceanothus americanus. Celastrus foliis ovatis. Hort. Cliff. et Fl. Virg. 25. Hort. Amst., t. 86."

Mem.—"Ceanothus vel Celastrus; Jersey tea; I first had it; red root." "A very pretty tea is made from the dried leaves." "Miller's Celastrus, No. 1, sent me from Mariland, by Dr. Brooks; good for inveterate coughs and shortness of breath; anno 1762."

Cedronella triphylla of Bentham. "Dracocephalum floribus spicatis foliis compositis. Balm of Gilead. Hort. Cliff."

Cedrus Libani. "Cedrus Libani. Tourn."

It again appears in the Catalogue, with the name of "Larix orientalis fructu rotundiore obtuso. Ins. R. Herb." Memoranda.—"1751. Our two large Cedars of Lebanon, on each side the grass walk, were given me by the Duke of Richmond, and brought from Goodwood." "Six Cedars of Lebanon, five years old, in the field, Ap. 30, 1761, given me by Mr. Clark—all grew," and thus it is probable that the ages of the two noble trees, which remain at Mill Hill, may be nearly ascertained. See Loudon Hort. et Frut. Brit. I, p. 56. In the sixth edition of the Gardner's Dictionary, it is said that the Cedars at the Chelsea garden were planted, in 1683, when about three feet high; and to this Mr. Collinson has added the following remark:—"Mr. Miller concludes that these Cedars, at three feet high, were five years old, and they undoubtedly were the first in England." It appears from Evelyn, that, in 1664, the Cedar was unknown in England.

Celastrus scandens. "Euonymus virginianus scandens."

Celtis australis Var. "Celtis orientalis variegatis."

——- *occidentalis.* "Celtis procera foliis ovato lanceolatis serratis, fructu pullo. Fl. Virg."

——- *Tournfortii.* "Celtis fructu luteo ampliori. Miller's Dict."

In the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1751, the "Lotus, or Nettle Tree, with yellow fruit," is said by Mr. Collinson to have been imported from *North America*.

Centaurea angustifolia of Miller. "Cyanus montanus angustiore folio. H. R. Par."

Centaurea centauroides. "Iacea aculeata calyce, flore luteo. Tourn."
——— *cineraria.* "Iacea montana candidissima Stœbes foliis. C. B. P."
——— *cyanus.* "Cyanus latifoliis and angustifoliis. Varietas."
——— *glastifolia.* "Centaureum flore luteo sibirica."
——— *montana.* "Cyanus montanus latifolius. C. B."
——— *orientalis.* "Centaurium flore luteo. Hall's Cat."
——— *peregrina.* "Centaurium majus, folio laciniato, flore aureo, calyce spinoso. Boerh. Ind. alt."
——— *ragusina.* "Iacea epidaurica candidissima et tomentosa, ragusiana. Tourn."
——— *tagana.* "Centaurium majus lusitanicum cororonipifolium, flore purpureo. Inst. R. H."
Centranthus angustifolius. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Received, Jan. 1762, a root of Valerian, from the island of Madeira; a new species, grows well." In another memorandum it is said to be a large species.
Cephalanthus occidentalis. "Cephalanthus. Button Wood. Fl. Virg."
Cerastium tomentosum. "Myosotis folio incano."
Cerasus avium. "Cerasus pleno flore."
——— *borealis.* "Prunus virginiana sylvestris latifolia, foliis ovatis, humilior, fructu rubro. Fl. Virg."
——— *caroliniana.* "Prunus foliis lanceolatis sempervirens. Evergreen Bird Cherry."
——— *Laurocerasus.* "Padus foliis sempervirentibus. Common Laurel. Hort. Cliff."
——— *lusitanica.* "Padus foliis sempervirentibus ovatis. Portugal Laurel. Hort. Cliff."
Mem.—"The Portugal Laurel, now the greatest ornament of our gardens, was, in the year 1719, first brought from Portugal to Mr. Fairchild, a famous gardener for rarities, at Hoxton, and was for some years kept in a green-house; it was exposed by degrees, and has since been found to endure all weathers."
——— *Mahaleb.* "Cerasus sylvestris amara, Mahaleb putata. J. B."
——— *Padus.* "Padus glandulis duobus foliorum subjectis. Northern Bird Cherry. Lin. H. Cliff."
Mem.—Northern Bird Cherry, called in Cumberland, Egg Berries; there it grows to a large tree.
——— *Padus Var.* "Padus foliis ovatis serratis, spica florum breviore. Cornish Bird Cherry."
——— *pumila.* "Prunus virginiana sylvestris angustifolia. Fl. Virg."
Mem.—Received from Bartram, Feb., 1760, a dwarf Plum—new species.
——— *pygmæa.* "Padus humilis, from Pensylvania, raised by Gordon; new dwarf Bird Cherry."
——— *serotina.* "Padus foliis lanceolatis fructu nigro. American Bird Cherry. Catesby Nat. Hist."
Mem.—"Was sent by John Bartram, to Peter Collinson, the American Bird Cherry (Padus No. 3 of Miller); it was raised by Lord Petre, at Thorndon, in Essex, and, for the first time, flowered in the summer of 1741. This fine tree was not known in England before, but now is in plenty." In 1741, it may have become lost in our gardens, but the species appears to have been introduced by Parkinson, in 1629.
——— *virginiana.* "Prunus virginiana."
Ceratonia Siliqua. "Siliqua edulis, an Ceratonia. Carob vulgo. H. L. C. B."
Cercis canadensis. "Cercis americana foliis cordatis acuminatis glabris. Miller's Dict."
——— *Siliquastrum.* "Cercis, Iudas Arbor, folio cordato. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
Both these species again appear in the Catalogue, with Arbor Iudæ, for a generic name.
Cereus flagelliformis. "Cereus scandens minimus flore purpureo. Ehret's Tables."
——— *hexagonus.* "Cereus erectus altissimus surinamensis. Par. Bot."
——— *tetragonus.* Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Cereus, with large square ribs, flowered at Lord Petre's, 1740; perhaps the first of this kind that flowered."

Ceterach officinarum. "Asplenium an Ceterach."
Chærophyllum canadense. "Pimpinella canadensis."
Chamærops humilis. "Palma minor lusitanica. C. B. P."
——— *Palmetto.* "Palma prunifera folio plicatili. Palmetto. Ray Hist."

Mem.—May 30, 1760, received one Carolina Palm from Mr. Gordon.

Chelidonium majus Var. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Chelidonium majus vulgare. C. B., is now with double flowers. 1750."

Chelone glabra. "Chelone flore albo. Fl. Virg., p. 70."

Mem.—Jan. 17, 1751. Received from Bartram, a root of Chelone, or Turtle-head.

——— *obliqua.* "Chelone floribus speciosis pulcherrimis, colore Rosæ Damascenæ. Fl. Virg."

Mem.—"Chelone, with a red flower. I had the first plant sent me from Virginia, in 1750; it is very rare in that country."

Chenopodium ambrosioides. "Chenopodium ambrosioides mexicanum fruticosum. Boerh. Ind."
——— *Botrys.* "Chenopodium ambrosioides folio sinuato. Jerusalem Oak. Tourn."
——— *fruticosum.* "Frutex vermicularis."
——— ——— . "Chenopodium africanum, foliis argenteis. Utrecht Garden. Wacherdorffe."
Chimaphila maculata. "Pyrola pedunculis bifloris. Lin. Spec., 396. Pluk., tab., 349."

Memoranda.—"From J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, Jan. 22, 1756, received a sod of our great sweet-rooted perennial Sanicle, in fine order, with variegated green leaves. Pyrola." "Flowered Aug. 18, 1758; the first that ever flowered in England."

Chionanthus virginica. "Chionanthus. Lin. Hort. Cliff. Fringe Tree dicta. Catesby Hist., 68."

Mem.—"In flower, June 9, 1760, a tree I raised from seed."* It again appears in the Catalogue as an Amelanchier.

Chrysanthemum? Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Chrysanthemum africanum, figured by Dr. Shaw, flowered 1740—found no seed."

Chrysocoma cernua. "Chrysocoma Linariæ folio."
——— *comaurea.* "Chrysocoma fruticosa foliis linearibus. Hort. Cliff."
Cicuta maculata. "Ægopodium, an Angelica virginiana floribus albis. Flo. Virg."
Cineraria maritima. "Iacobæa maritima. C. B. P. Grows on the coast of Barbary, and figured in Ogilvy's Africa, p. 157."
——— *sibirica.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Iacobæaster in flower May 8, 1740;" and this, in other memoranda, is mentioned to have been sent from Siberia, and first introduced, by Mr. Collinson, to England. Iacobæastrum is Dr. Amman's name, and there is the following memorandum:—"1737, had seeds from Dr. Amman, Professor at Petersburgh."

Cistus ladaniferus. "Cistus Ledon. Hort. Amst., f. 20; and eleven other species."
——— *lusitanicus.* "Cistus lusitanicus. Gordon."

The *C. lusitanicus* of Miller has been retained by Steudel as a separate species.

——— *populifolius.* "Cistus, with broad poplar leaves."
Citrus. "My collection of Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c., in year 1754.
"No. 1. Jews' Citron. Cedro da Fiorenza. Vol. I., p. 123.†
"No. 2. Adam's Apple. Lumia aranzata. Vol. II., p. 155.

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* The species is said in the Hortus Kewensis to have been introduced by Mr. Collinson, in 1736, when he may probably have sown the seeds, and a list of some gardening operations about this date, which was obviously communicated to the author of that work, is missing.

† As Mr. Collinson has omitted to mention the title of the book which has been here referred to, I availed myself of Mr. W. Pampliu's extensive knowledge of works on Botany, and he ascertained to be the Nurnbergische Hesperides of John Christopher Volkamer, in 2 vols. folio, of which he succeeded in procuring a copy for me.

"No. 3. Orange Shaddock. Pomo d'Adamo cedrato. Vol. I., p. 169.
"No. 4. Egg-shaped Citron. Cedrato oviforme. Vol. I., p. 56.
"No. 5. Bergamot Lemon. Limon Bergamotto. Vol. I., p. 155.
"No. 6. Lime. Limoneta da Calabria. Vol. II., p. 114.
"No. 7. Shaddock, or Pompelmus. Pompelmus orientalis. Vol. I., p. 182 and 190, vol. II., p. 171 and 172.
"No. 8. Lemon with Child. Bergamotto foetifero. Vol. II., p. 145, 147, and p. 200, and vol. I., p. 118.
"No. 9. Curled-leaved Orange. Aranzo foglia rizza. Vol. II., p. 179, 181, and 182, and vol. I., p. 190.
"No. 10. China Orange. Pomo da Sina. Vol. I., p. 185, 187, 188, and 194, and vol. II., p. 187.
"No. 11. Striped-leaved Orange. Aranzo variegato. Vol. II., p. 192.
"No. 12. Hermaphrodite, the same fruit, half Orange and half Lemon. Azanzo Limonato. Vol. I., p. 202.
"No. 13. Seville Orange. Aranzo da Portugal. Vol. I., p. 194.
"No. 14. Horned Orange. Aranzo cornuto. Vol. I., p. 192 and 206.
"No. 15. Turkey Orange. Aranzo foglia stretta. Vol. I., p. 198.
"No. 16. Dwarf Orange. Aranzo nanino da Chine. Vol. I., p. 207.
"No. 17. Star Orange. Aranzi stellati. Vol. II., p. 190.
"No. 18. Limon Bizantino, or Zucherin, largest tree. Vol. I., p. 150, vol. II., p. 120.
"No. 19. Oporto Lemon. Limon do Genova. Vol. II., p. 70.
"No. 20. Shaddock, from Nevis, with red flesh."

Mem.—"The horned Orange is in some years horned and some years plain." "The childing Orange, the distorted Orange, the large warted Orange, and the starry Orange (of Miller's sixth edition), are sporting varieties, and not constant." "Two fine striped curled-leaved Oranges, stole out of our garden at Mill Hill, on Saturday morning early, 7th Aug., 1762." "1761, at Mr. Foxe's eat of the Shaddock with red fruit, of the colour of the Pomegranate; sowed the seeds; this I never saw before, and yet I have seen and eat of many a Shaddock, but they had yellow pulp like an Orange." "1765, Oct. 15, Dr. Fothergill had, from Jamaica, what they call Forbidden Fruit; it seems to be a species of small Shaddock, of the size of the largest Orange, of a pale yellow, and most delicious taste, for the sweet was allayed by an agreeable tartness, which made it preferable to the China Orange; I never saw the fruit before."

Claytonia virginica. Not in Catalogue.

In a letter to Linnæus, dated April 1, 1746, Mr. Collinson has described his Claytonia to be nearly in flower. See Sir J. E. Smith's Correspondence of Linnæus, vol. 1, p. 15.

——— ———? Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Jan. 1, 1751, Mr. Clayton, of Virginia, sent me in a box of sand two roots of Virginia Moley, with small white sweet-scented flowers; the Ornithogalum of Flora Virginica; in flower June 10, 1751."

Clematis cirrhosa. "Clematis bætica peregrina. C. B."

Mem.—"Clematis, No. 7 (Miller, edit. 7), this warm year, 1762,* had a profusion of very sweet flowers, all November; the like I never saw before.

——— *crispa.* "Clematis purpurea petalis crispis et coriaceis. Hort. Elt., t. 73."

——— *erecta.* "Clematis alba erecta."

——— *hispanica of Miller.* "Clematis hispanica humilior flore albicante. H. R. P."

Probably a variety of *C. erecta*, but is described by Miller as a separate species.

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* In a memorandum, dated Aug. 5, 1762, Mr. Collinson has given a long account of the effects on vegetation of this remarkably dry hot summer, and on grapes being ripened on unprotected vines before the end of July. To this memorandum he has subsequently added the following:—"This was a glorious summer and autumn for wheat and all sorts of wall fruit, in the greatest plenty, richly flavoured and ripened a fortnight sooner than usual; apple, pears, and walnuts in abundance, and I never saw the oaks so loaded with acorns. Fine showers, which fell in August, occasioned a surprising vegetation, and then dry weather; the grass grew high, and much second crop hay was made that exceeded the first; no frost. October 22, autumn flowers in plenty. In three gardens pomegranates against the walls; I told above twenty in one tree ripened—a delightful sight.—P. Collinson."

Clematis integrifolia. "Clematis cærulea erecta."

——— *reticulata.* "Clematis with pale *red* flowers, from Virginia, from J. Bartram, raised at Lord Petre's."

Mem.—A new Clematis, with pale red flowers, stolen from our garden at Mill Hill, October 10, 1765."

——— *viorna.* "Clematis with large *red* flowers, from Virginia, figured in Hort. Elt., was lost in our gardens—raised again, 1762."

From the reference to Dillenius, I take this to be the same as the "Virginia Clematis flóre purpureo coriaceo," which is said to have been stolen from the garden in 1768.

——— *viticella.* "Clematis cærulea et rubra. C. B."

——— *viticella Var.* "Clematis cærulea, flore pleno. C. B."

Clethra alnifolia. "Clethra alnifolia americana. Catesby Hist., vol. I., p. 66, t. 66."

In the first edition of the Hortus Kewensis, Mr. Collinson is said to have introduced this species in 1736, but Catesby's first vol. was completed in 1732, and he has described the plant to be then flourishing in the open air, at Mr. Bacon's, at Hoxton.

Cneorum tricoccum. "Cneorum an Chamælia tricoccus. Widow Wail. C. B."

Colchicum autumnale. "Crocus autumnalis sativus. Saffron."

——— *autumnale Var.* "Crocus autumnalis albicans vel cinereus."

——— *autumnale Var.* "Crocus autumnalis flore cæruleo."

——— *montanum.* "Crocus autumnalis juncifolius flore magno purpurascente. Boerh Ind."

——— *tessulatum.* "Colchicum floribus Fritillariæ. M. R."

——— *variegatum.* "Colchicum Chionense floribus Fritillariæ. M. R."

Collinsonia canadensis. "Collinsonia. Hort. Cliff., p. 14, t. 5."

Among the MSS. I cannot find any other than the foregoing mention of this plant, and to the description of it in the Hortus Cliffortianus, Linnæus has recorded the high opinion which he entertained of his friend. Miller, in the sixth edition of his Dictionary, says that the name was given by Dillenius, but in the eighth edition the error is corrected, as follows:—"The title of this plant was given to it by Dr. Linnæus, in honour of Mr. Peter Collinson, F.R.S., a most distinguished promoter of Botanical studies, and the first who introduced this plant, with many others, to the English gardens.

Colutea arborescens. "Colutea foliolis obverse ovatis, apicibus obtusis seta terminatis, calycibus squamula duplici auctis, Alæ carinis breviores. Bladder Senna. Lord Bute."

It also appears under Bauhin's name of Colutea vesicaria.

——— *arborescens Var.* "Colutea vesiculis rubentibus. J. B."

——— *cruenta.* "Colutea foliolis obverse cordatis, calycibus nudis, Alæ carina breviores. African and Oriental Colutea. Lord Bute."

"Colutea orientalis flore sanguinei lutea macula notato" of the Catalogue is the same species.

——— *Pocockii.* "Colutea foliolis ellipticis apicibus obtusis, calycibus squamulis duplici auctis, Alæ carina longiores. Pocock's Colutea. Lord Bute."

Commelina communis. "Commelina. Hort. Elt."

Comptonia asplenifolia. "Myrica foliis asplenii."

Mem.—"Received from John Bartram, Jan. 22, 1756, three roots of Gale, with spleenwort leaves." "It makes a fine tea, and gives a good flavour to beer, used as hops."

——— *asplenifolia Var.* "Myrica angustissimis folio Scolopendra."

Convallaria majalis Var. "Convallaria flore rubente."

——— *majalis Var.* "Convallaria latifolia, flore pleno."

Convolvulus Scammonia. "Convolvulus radice tuberosa cathartica, dicta Scammony."

Mem.—"Convolvulus syriacus, raised from seed from Aleppo, four feet high, against a south wall in the open air at Ridgway House; shewed its flowers Oct. 19, 1754, a very fine autumn." "In 1759 it grew to nine or ten feet high." To this species, and to *Ipomœa pandurata*, Mr. Collinson has only added that he possessed several others.

Conyza marilandica. "Baccharis an Conyza affinis floribus purpureis. Fl. Virg."

Cordia Sebestina. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Lignum Aloes, at Dirham, —— Blathwayte, Esq., in flower Ap. 26, 1731; a difficult plant to keep in the stove. Figured by Catesby from the Bahama Islands; a new plant."

Coreopsis auriculata. "Coreopsis foliis ovatis inferioribus ternatis. Fl. Virg."

——— *tripteris.* "Coreopsis trifolia. Hort. Upsal."

"Rudbeckia foliis compositis integris" of the Catalogue is the same.

——— *verticillata.* "Coreopsis Apii folia: Ehret. Tab."

Coriaria myrtifolia. "Coriaria vulgaris, myrtus folio. Acad. Scien."

"Rhus myrtus folio" of the Catalogue may probably have been a variety, or the other sex of this species.

Cornus canadensis. Not in Catalogue.

There is a memorandum which shews that Mr. Collinson, in 1758, had failed in his endeavours to procure this species, and that he afterwards succeeded appears from a rough drawing of it made by himself, with the following note:—"Runs in the ground, grows about six or nine inches high; the fruit is of a bright red colour; grows all about Halifax and Newfoundland; called Baked Apples and Pears."

——— *florida.* "Cornus mas virginiana, involucro magno. Catesby Hist., t. 27."

Mem.—"1761, May 17. Invited by Mr. Sharp, of South Lodge, on Enfield Chase, to dine and see the Virginia Dogwood; the calyx of the flowers (wonderful to see) are flowers as large as figured by Catesby, and (what is strange) it is the only tree that has these flowers amongst many hundreds that I have seen, and it began to bear them in 1759."

——— *paniculata.* "Cornus fœminea virginiana folio angustiore."

Mem.—"Received from John Bartram, from Pensylvania, Jan. 22, 1756,* one white-berried Cornus."

——— *sanguinea.* "Cornus fœmina. C. B."

——— *sericea.* "Cornus fœmina americana Baccis purpureis."

Mem.—"Received from John Bartram, from Pensylvania, Jan. 22, 1756, one swamp Cornus fœmina."

Coronilla argentea. "Coronilla argentea cretica. Tourn."

——— *Emerus.* "Emerus Cæsalpini. Cæsalp."

——— *glauca.* "Coronilla major."

——— *varia.* "Coronilla herbacea, flore vario. Tourn."

Cortusa Matthioli. "Cortusa foliis ovatis sessilibus. Lin. Hort. Cliff. Bear's Ear Sanicle."

Mem.—"One of the Dutchess of Beaufort's plants at Badminton, lost it for years, recovered it again from Turin, and flowered anno 1765." In another memorandum, Mr. Collinson says that he first raised it from seed in 1742, and by a letter from Rand to Brewer (see Nicholl's Illustrations, vol. I., p. 339) it appears to have been lost in the Chelsea garden, in 1718.

Corydalis capnoides. "Fumaria sempervirens and semperflorens flore albo et luteo. Fl. Bat & C. B."

——— *tuberosa.* "Fumaria radice cava. C. B."

Corylus americana. "Corylus americana fructus involucro magno."

Mem.—"1760, Oct. 4. An American Cluster Nut, sent me by Christopher Gray, the greatest nurseryman between Parson's Green and Fulham, his garden on both sides the King's road," and it may have been a variety of *C. Americana.*

——— *Avellana Var.* "Corylus sativa fructu rotundo maximo. Cob. Nut. C. B."

——— *Colurna.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"The Turkey Nut, in the Mill Hill garden, is very remarkable from all others, for the husk rises high, and branches out every way, and covers the nut. This is a remarkable acquisition, for the Captain that brought them from Turkey, eating them in a drinking room, one of them dropped into the crack of a rotten window board, where it took root: my gardening friend, Mr. Bennett, coming there and seeing it, transplanted it to his garden, from whence our tree was a layer, and brought here anno 1756."

* That Mr. Collinson's fondness for Natural History was not confined to botanical objects appears by the following entry of his receipts, from John Bartram, on this day:—

"A great snapping mud Turtle, put in lower pond."

"One of our small Frogs."

"Water Turtle, same as we had before in our ponds."

"A Water Turtle that frequents Springhead, dark black colour, spotted all above with small deep yellow spots, without any regular order."

Cotoneaster tomentosa. "Mespilus orientalis."
———— *vulgaris.* "Mespilus folio subrotundo fructu rubro. Dwarf Medlar. Tourn."
Cotyledon hemisphærica. "Cotyledon capensis folio semiglobato. Hort. Elt., f. 111, fol. 113."
———— *lutea.* "Cotyledon lusitanica flore luteo spicato."
It appears in the Catalogue a second time, with Dodart's name.
———— *spinosa.* "Sedum sibiricum aculeatum."
In the Hortus Britannicus this species is said to have been first introduced in 1790, but in a letter dated July, 3, 1743, Dillenius has described to Mr. Collinson its flowering at Oxford, and added that he had formerly seen it in the Eltham garden; it is also mentioned by Miller, who received it from Dr. Amman, of Petersburgh.
———— *Umbilicus.* "Cotyledon anglica major. C. B."
———— ———— ? "Cotyledon folio crasso cruciato longo cochleariforme."
Crambe pinnatifida. "Rapistrum monospermum sibiricum."
Crassula nudicaulis. "Crassula cæspitosa longifolia. Hort. Elt."
———— *orbicularis.* "Crassula orbicularis repens foliis sempervivi. Hort. Elt."
———— *perfoliata.* "Crassula altissima perfoliata. Hort. Elt."
Cratægus azarolus. "Mespilus Apii folio laciniato. Azarola. Neapolitan Medlar. C. B. P."
———— *coccinea.* "Mespilus fructu insigni rutilo virginiaca. Virginian Azarole. Pluk."
———— *cordata.* "Mespilus acerifolia, grandioribus, spinis fructu rutilo. Pluk."
———— *Crus-galli.* "Mespilus spinosa, virginiana, spinis longis acutis. Cockspur. Fl. Virg."
———— *Crus-galli Var.* "Mespilus prunifolius, spinis longissimis fortibus. Carolina Haw. Fl. Virg."
———— *macrantha.* "Mespilus virginiana grossulariæ folia spinis longissimis. Lord Islay's Haw."
———— *oxyacantha Var.* "Mespilus bisflora britannica. Glastonbury. Park."
———— *oxyacantha Var.* "Mespilus oxyacantha flore pleno."
———— *parvifolia.* "Mespilus virginiana inermis, foliis ovato-oblongis serratis subtus tomentosis, vulgo Currants. Fl. Virg."
———— *punctata Var.* "Mespilus inermis ovatis luteis. Yellow Haw."
———— *Pyracantha.* "Mespilus spinosa an Pyracantha. H. L."
Crinum americanum? Not in Catalogue.
To Miller's description of *C. americanum*, in his sixth edition, Mr. Collinson has added, "Sir Charles Wager had it from *Guinea*, and from his plant came all now in the gardens and stoves."
Crocus vernus &c. "Crocus vernus, varietas."
Cryptostemma hypochondriacum. "Iacea flore amplo luteo. Volk."
Cunila mariana. "Thymus virginianus foliis ovatis acuminatis serratis. Dittany. Fl. Virg."
Mem.—"Received March 10, 1757, from J. Bartram, one sod of Dittany."
Cupressus lusitanica. "Cupressus lusitanica patula fructu minore. Portugal Cypress."
———— *lusitanica Var.* "Iuniperus. Cedar of Goa vulgo, an Cupressus."
———— *sempervirens.* "Cupressus vulgaris. Tourn."
———— *sempervirens Var.* "Cupressus, ramos extra se spargens Tourn."
Mem.—"Male-spreading Cypress Tree in the Baly, a foot from the ground, 21 feet about; at 4 feet, 18 feet about."
———— *thyoides.* "Cupressus americanus fructu minimo. White Cedar."
Several circumstances render it probable that this plant was at first mistaken for a Juniper, and there is the following memorandum:—"Juniper, a new species, raised from Peter Kalm's seeds that he gave me, which he collected in a journey from Philadelphia to Quebec, and so to the Falls of Niagara, and back to Pensylvania; it has fine silver leaves." *C. thyoides* is said in the Hortus Kewensis to have been introduced by Mr. Collinson, in 1736, and one of the original trees may probably still be found at Mill Hill. See Arb. et Frut. Brittannicum, vol. IV., p. 2476.

Cycas revoluta. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"In the Schonbrun Gardens are two Japan Palms—Palma, No. 9 (Miller's sixth edition); the tallest is 113 years old, flowered, for the first time, in 1765; and now, in the year 1767, the other, 50 years old, is in flower; both are expected to bear fruit. 1768, has since produced fruit of a beautiful red, and size of a Date."

Cyclamen Coum. "Cyclamen orbiculato folio inferne purpurascente."

——— *Coum Var?* "Cyclamen vernum minus, flore minore ruberrimo. Mor. Hist."

——— *europæum.* "Cyclamen hyeme et vere florens, flore carneo. H. R. P."

——— *hederæfolium.* "Cyclamen hederæfolio, flore purpureo et albo. C.B."

——— *vernale Var?* "Cyclamen hyeme flore albo basi purpureo."

Cynanchum Vincetoxicum. "Asclepias albo flore. C. B."

Cypripedium Calceolus. "Calceolus marianus anglica flore flavo."

It again appears in the Catalogue under Bauhin's name of "Helleborine flore rotundo," and it shews the value in which these plants were held, that when the garden was robbed of many of its best plants in 1762 and 1768, they were on both occasions taken.

——— *candidum.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"1760. This year I had a Ladies' Slipper, with white flowers, and perhaps the first that ever flowered in England."

——— *humile.* "Calceolus marianus canadensis flore maximo rubente. Fl. Virg. Catesby app., t. 3."

Mem.—In "a list of new plants that flowered in my garden, of my own raising, not in England before." "In June, 1740, the Pensylvania Calceolus Maria, with red flowers."

——— *parviflorum.* "Calceolus marianus canadensis flore flavo. Fl. Virg. Catesby Hist., 73."

Catesby says that this plant flowered in Mr. Collinson's garden, at Peckham, in June, 1738."

——— *spectabile.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"1760. In June, this year, a Ladies' Slipper, sent me from Pensylvania, produced two large charming white flowers, the slipper part turned up with blush of red."

Cytisus alba. "Genista lusitanica flore albo."

——— *austriacus.* "Cytisus secundus Clusii. C. B. P."

——— *capitatus.* "Cytisus floribus capitatus, ramis teretibus villosis erectis. Dwarf Siberian Cytisus."

Mem.—"Though a reference to the Earl of Bute has been omitted, the above character is shewn, by a letter from his Lordship, to have been drawn by him; and the species which again appears in the Catalogue, with the name of "Cytisus sibiricus capitatus," is, in all probability, one of those which Mr. Collinson received from Professor Gmelin, in 1748."

——— *hirsutus?* "Cytisus sempervirens, petiolis brevioribus, calycibus squamula duplicis auctis, ramulis striatis erectis. Neapolitan Cytisus. Lord Bute."

——— *Laburnum.* "Cytisus alpinus latifolius et angustifolius. Laburnum. Tourn."

——— *nigricans.* "Cytisus glaber nigricans. C. B."

——— *sessilifolius.* "Cytisus foliis fere sessilibus squamula triplici auctis. Lin. Hort. Cliff."

——— *spinosus.* "Cytisus, with thorns or prickles, given me by Gordon, 1764."

——— ———? "Cytisus petiolis foliis longioribus, calycibus inflatis coloratis ramis teretibus incanis. Tall Siberia Cytisus, three flowers in a tuft. Lord Bute."

"Cytisus villosus Sibiricus" of the Catalogue may, probably, be the same species.

——— ———? "Cytisus sibiricus foliolis oblongis ovatis pedunculis longioribus floribus lateralibus."

Mem.—"This year, 1748, three different species of Siberian Cytisusses, raised from seed not before in our gardens; sent me from Siberia by Professor Gmelin, who was many years in that country. I gave the seed to James Gordon."

——— ———? "Cytisus from China, raised by Gordon, flowers all the summer, anno 1767."

Cytisus ——— ? "Cytisus from China, raised by Gordon, 1763."

In the Catalogue ten other species are mentioned, of which no particulars are given, and there is a memorandum "to do the Cytisus over again, by Miller."

Czackia Liliastrum. "Hemerocallis radice tuberosa, corollis hexapetalis. Lin. Hort. Cliff. Savoy Spiderwort."

Dabœcia polifolia. "Erica cantabrica vel hispanica foliis subtus incanis, raised from seed, sent me by Mr. Bowles."

Mem.—"From Seed sent me from Spain was raised the Erica Cantabrica Myrtifolia, and this elegant plant flowered in August, 1765, in my garden at Mill Hill. P. Collinson."

——— *polifolia Var?* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Received Jan. 26, 1756, from J. Bartram, Andromeda foliis alternis lanceolatis margine reflexis. Marsh Cistus or Wild Rosemary." This might probably have been the Andromeda rosamarinifolia of Pursh.

Daphne Laureola. "Thymelæa latifolia sempervirens. Tourn."

——— *Mezereum.* "Thymelæa laurifolia decidua flore rubro et albo. Tourn."

Datisca cannabina. "Cannabina cretica. Tourn Cor."

Datura Stramonium Var. Stramonium flore albo, duplici et triplici."

——— *Tatula Var.* "Stramonium flore violaceo, duplici et triplici. Tourn."

Delphinium Ajacis. "Delphinium hortense, varietas."

——— *elatum?* "Delphinium sibiricum, varietas."

——— *grandiflorum.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"A new Larkspur, sent by Amman, at Petersburgh, but came from Siberia, 'Delphinum humilis floribus amplissimis azureis;' flowered for the first time 23d May, 1742, and flowered again Oct. 20 to 30; this is some variety of the tall species which, by cutting down as soon as the first flowers are over, never fails to flower again in the autumn."

Dentaria digitata. "Dentaria bulbifera pentaphyllos. C. B. P."

Desmodium canescens. "Hedysarum triphyllum flore purpureo. Fl. Virg."

Dianthus arenarius of Lin.? "Caryophyllus tenuifoliis sibiricus."

——— *cæsius.* "Tunica sylvestris flore carneo. Dwarf Pink. Hort. Elt."

——— *caryophyllus.* "Caryophyllus anglica rubente flore."

Mem.—"This year, 1759, raised a variety of Carnations from yellow seed sent me last year from Berlin; some were pale yellow or brimstone colour, others pretty mixt colors."

——— *chinensis.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Single China Pink, introduced in 1705; double flowered in 1722, from our garden."

——— *glaucus.* "Tunica flore candido cum corolla purpurea. Dwarf Pink. Hort. Elt."

Mr. Collinson has added that he possessed various other species.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. "Fraxinella flore albo et purpureo. H. R. P."

Dielytra Cucullaria. "Fumaria siliquosa radice grumosa flore luteo bicorporeo. Clayton."

Mem.—"April 7, 1748, a new plant, Virginian Fumitory or Breeches Flower, first time in flower."

Diervilla lutea. "Diervilla. Hort. Cliff., p. 63, t. 7."

Mem.—"A new plant flowering in my garden, Diervilla, May 10, 1746, brought from Acadia by a Frenchman of that name."

Digitalis ambigua. "Digitalis lutea magno flore."

——— *purpurea.* "Digitalis, varietas."

Dionæa muscipula. "Fly Trap Sensitive is now in our garden, anno 1768," and the following account of it, from Governor Dobbs, is referred to.

This plant, which Linnæus called 'Miraculum naturæ' appears to have been first discovered by Arthur Dobbs, Governor of North Carolina, and he sent the following account of it to Mr. Collinson, in a letter dated at Brunswick, Jan. 24, 1760. After describing the Schrankia, he proceeds, "But the great wonder of the vegetable kingdom is a very curious unknown species of sensitive; it is a dwarf plant; the leaves are like a narrow segment of a sphere, consisting of two parts, like the cap of a spring purse, the concave part outwards, each of which falls back with indented edges (like an iron spring fox trap); upon any thing touching the leaves, or falling between them, they instantly close like a spring trap, and confine any insect or any thing that falls between them; it bears a white flower: to this surprising plant I have given the name of Fly Trap Sensitive." Mr. Collinson, in a memorandum, has recorded the death of Governor Dobbs, in 1765.

Dioscorea villosa. "Dioscorea virginica foliis cordatis. Fl. Virg."

Diosma rubra. "Diosma africana, Spiræa ericæformis. Hort. Cliff."
Diospyros Lotus. "Guaicum Patavinum an Diospyros. India Date Plum. Fl. Leyd."

Memoranda.—"Diospyros No. 1 of Miller I raised from seed from Italy, anno 1750, and planted in the open ground, and this year (July 10) it was full of flowers, but all prove male blossoms," "grows vigorous, used to be kept in a greenhouse." "Has stood abroad eight years, and not hurt by frost."

——— *virginica.* "Guajacana, Persimon vulgo an Diospyros. Catesby, t. 76."
Dirca palustris. "Thymelæa virginica floribus albis, foliis oblongis, cortice tenacibus. Leather Wood. Fl. Virg."
Dodecatheon Meadia. "Meadia. I first raised from seed. Cat. Hist. Car. appendix."

Mem.—"John Bartram, in his letter of Sept. 30, 1763, in recounting the uncommon success he had in finding plants, says, it was wonderful his seeing the Meadia, only one plant, as he crossed the river Shonondor, in the great vale behind the first ridge of the Virginia Blue Mountains; he found it anno 1744. I received it in 1745, and supplied all the curious. But what is remarkable in all his annual excursions for twenty years since, neither he nor the great Virginia Botanist (Mr. Clayton) has ever since been so fortunate as to find a single plant in so many years, not even in the same place it was first found in." In the eighth edition of his Dictionary, Miller however says that this plant had been sent over by Banister* to Bishop Compton, in whose garden he saw it in 1709, but it appears to have become lost in our gardens till Mr. Collinson reintroduced it from seeds which Mr. Bartram sent over.

Dorycnium rectum. "Lotus villosus altissimus, flore glomerato. Tourn."
Draba ciliaris. "Alyssum alpinum hirsutum luteum. Tourn."
Dracæna Draco. "Palma foliis longissimis pendulis. Dragon Palm. Boerh. Index."

Mem.—"The Dragon's Blood Palm; a large tree, grows in the Capuchius Garden at Cales, the berries ripen in September. This year, 1767, the Dragon Palm bore fruit for the first time in Europe, in the Royal Garden of the Emperor, at his Palace of Schonbrum, the ripe fruit the size of a cherry, of a yellow orange colour. "Draco arbor" of the Catalogue is the same.

Dracocephalum austriacum. "Chamæpitis austriaca, flore purpureo."
——— *canescens.* "Moldavica orientalis betonicifolium. T. Cor."
——— *Moldavica.* "Dracocephalon floribus verticillatis foliis ovato-lanceolatis. Moldavian Balm. Hort. Cliff."

"Melissa turcica" of the Catalogue I take to be the same plant.

——— *Ruyschiana.* "Ruyschiana flore cæruleo magno. Boerh. Ind. Alt."
——— ——— ? "Dracocephalon sibiricum maximum urticæfolii."
Echinops sphærocephalus Var. "Echinopus floribus albis. Flo. Bat."
Echium italicum. "Echium."
Elæagnus angustifolia. "Elæagnus, non spinosa, foliis angustioribus et longissimis. Miller Dict."
Elephantopus carolinianus. "Elephantopus foliis rigidis, flore purpureo, caule hirsuto. Clayton."
Ellisia Nyctelea. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"This plant was sent to Linnæus by Mr. Collinson, in 1755, and had flowered in his garden the preceding year. See Smith's Correspondence of Linnæus, vol. I., p. 37."

Empetrum nigrum. Not in Catalogue.

A Memorandum states that the "Berry-bearing Heath or Empetrum" was stolen from his garden, 1762."

Ephedra distachya. "Equisetum frutex. Shrubby Horse Tail."
Epigæa repens. "Epigæa, trailing Arbutus, Pensylvania."

See the Note on *Chionanthus virginica*, p. 12.

Epilobium angustifolium. "Epilobium communis, flore rubro et albo, Linnæus."
——— *spicatum.* "Epilobium flore rubente, siliqua rubente. Fl. Virg."

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* The Rev. John Banister, whose zeal for science first induced him to make a voyage to the East Indies, and he afterwards lost his life by falling from a rock while botanizing in Virginia. The beautiful Genus Banisteria was dedicated to his memory by Dr. Houston, and adopted by Linnæus.

Epimedium alpinum. "Epimedium. C. B."
Epipactis ensifolia. "Helleborine foliis prælongis angustis acutis. Raii. Syn."
——— *grandiflora.* "Helleborine flore albo. C. B., 187."
——— *latifolia.* "Helleborine latifolia montana. C. B., 186."
——— *palustris.* "Helleborine palustris nostras. Raii. Syn."
Eranthis hyemalis. "Helleborus flore folio insidente. Winter Aconite. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
Erica mammosa. "Erica africana. Cape of Good Hope."
——— *triflora?* "Erica flore albo, in flower April 1763, from the Cape."

According to the Hortus Kewensis, *E. mammosa* was the only Cape Heath which had been brought to this country at the time of Mr. Collinson's death, in 1768, but I cannot find that there is any white variety of that species, or that it ever blossoms so early as April.

Eryngium alpinum. "Eryngium alpinum cæruleum. C. B."
——— *amethystinum.* "Eryngium montanum amethystinum. C. B."
——— *aquaticum.* "Eryngium americanum Yuccæ foliis. Fl. Virg."
——— *maritimum.* "Eryngium maritimum."
——— *planum.* "Eryngium latifolium planum. C. B."
Erythrina herbacea. "Corallodendron carolinianum floribus coccineis. Catesby Hist., tab. 49."
Erythronium Dens Canis. "Dens Canis flore albo, purpureo, &c."
——— *lanceolatum.* "Dens Canis flore luteo. Ioplin's rarities of New England."

Mem.—"After many years' expectation, the 3d April, 1761, the Dens Canis, from Pensylvania, shewed its yellow flower; the back of each flower has a brown list." It appears by Rea's Flora to have been known in our gardens nearly a century before, and was probably lost till reintroduced by Mr. Collinson in 1754.

Euonymus americanus. "Euonymus virginianus sempervirens. Pluk."
——— *europæus.* "Euonymus vulgaris. C. B."
——— *latifolius.* "Euonymus latifolius. C. B."
Eupatorium ageratoides. "Eupatorium urticæfolium canadense, flore albo. Hort. Lugd."
——— *altissimum.* "Eupatorium altissimum, flore dilute purpureo. Clay."
——— *aromaticum?* Not in Catalouge.

Mem.—"1744, Oct. 10. Received from J. Bartram, a fine Eupatorium, with white flowers, new."

——— *perfoliatum.* "Eupatorium perfoliatum aquaticum, flore albo. Clay.'"
——— *purpureum.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Received Jan., 1762, from J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, one plant of purple Eupatorium, grows."

Euphorbia amygdaloides Var. "Tithymalus inermis foliis lanceolatis variegatis. Striped Wood Spurge."
——— *cretica?* "Tithymalus cretica arborescens from Crete. Stands abroad."
——— *Cyparissias.* "Tithymalus inermis foliis confertis linearibus. Pine-leaved. Hort. Cliff."
——— *orientalis Var.?* "Tithymalus inermis fruticosa flore macula purp. Miller's, No. 23."

In the sixth, and not in any subsequent edition, the Flowers of Miller's No. 23 are described to be large, with a dark purple spot in the middle.

——— *paralias.* "Tithymalus inermis foliis setaceo-linearibus. Sea Spurge. Hort. Cliff."
——— ——— "Tithymalus amygdaloides folio argenteo."
Eutoca parviflora of Bentham. "Polemonium arvense floribus cæruleis minor. Pensylvania. Fl. Virg."

The foregoing definition has been obviously abbreviated from Clayton's, who had probably sent the plant to Mr. Collinson, and the specific character which Gronovius framed for the species has been adopted by Linnæus for his *Polemonium dubium*.

Farsetia clypeata. "Alyssum Dioscoridis. Parkinson."
Ferula communis. "Peucedanum major ab Insula Minorca. Fennel Giant."
——— ———? "Ferula folio angusto lucido. H. L."
Filices. "Filix minor ramosa pinnulis non dentatis."
——— "Filix caroliniana Lonchitis referens."
——— "Filix pensylvanica ad fæminiam accedens, caule villosa."
——— "Filix pensylvanica ad margines seminifera."
——— "Filix ramosa pensylvanica."
——— "Filix Petroselini folio, pensylvanica."
——— "Filix minor pedalis pensylvanica."
——— "Filix omnium maxima pensylvanica in seperato pedunculo seminifera."
——— "Filix ramosa anglica non dentata."
——— "Filix punctis nigris maculata."
——— "Filix alba rigida Cambrobritannica."

From such short definitions I have not attempted to make out the foreign species; but of the three last, which appear to be British, I take the first to be *Osmunda regalis*, the second *Polypodium Dryopteris*, and the third *Crytogramma crispa*.

Fragaria Chiloensis. "Fragaria chiliensis fructu maximo. Hort. Elt."
Fraxinus caroliniana. "Fraxinus foliis angustioribus. Catesby Hist."
———*platycarpa.* "Fraxinus foliis latioribus et latiore fructu."
Fritillaria imperialis. "Corona imperialis, varietas."
——— *Meleagris.* "Fritillaria, varietas."
——— *persica?* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"1751, raised a Bermudiana from Persian seeds; a fine flower, and endures well; flowers annually."

Fumaria spicata. "Fumaria minor tenuifolia. C. B."
Galega officinalis. "Galega floribus cæruleis et albis. C. B."
Galium boreale. "Galium perenne quadrifolium flore albo."
Gardenia florida. "Gardenia, or Mr. Warner's Cape Jasmine."

Mem.—"A most fragrant beautiful evergreen shrub, given me this year, 1761, by my friend, Gordon; first found, and brought to England, by Captain Hutchinson, anno 1755; taken up in the country of Soldania, near the Cape of Good Hope; as the Captain was surveying the country, not far from the shore, he was surprised with a rich odoriferous smell; turned about and saw this fine shrub in flower; next day brought his men and took it up, and put it in a tub; brought it home, and gave it to his curious friend, Mr. Warner, of Woodford, Essex." "In July, 1758, I was at Mr. Warner's, and saw the Cape Jasmine, in great perfection. Mr. Gordon, gardener at Mile-end, from cutting and then laying, has a great many; at first, sold for five guineas a plant, and now, anno 1761, for two guineas and two and a half." "This year, in May, 1764, a Jasmine, raised from seed by Mrs. Lee, at Tott ridge, is now in flower, and proves to be the Cape Jasmine, with a single flower."

Gaura bienis. Not in Catalogue.

It appears by the Actra Upsalensia, Vol. XVII, that Linnæus was furnished by Mr. Collinson, with seeds of it, in 1756.

Gelsemium sempervirens. "Bignonia caroliniana scandens, floribus luteis. Catesby, t. 53."

Mem.—"June 27, 1755, the evergreen, Virginia Bignonia, in flower in great plenty against the piers of my green-house, with the double-blossomed Pomegranate."

Genista anglica. "Genista anglica flore albo."
——— *canariensis.* "Genista canariensis sempervirens. Hort. Amst."
——— *hispanica.* "Genista hispanica J. B. et hispanica flore pleno."
——— *monosperma.* "Spartium flore albo. White Spanish Broom. C.B.P."
——— *sibirica.* "Genista sibirica myrtus folio altissima."
——— *tinctoria Var?* "Genista tinctoria latifolia Lucensis. Tourn."
Gentiana acaulis. "Gentiana alpina flore magno. J. B."
——— *asclepiadea.* "Gentiana Asclepiadis folio. C. B. P., from Gordon."
——— *crinita?* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"1740, a pretty blue flowering *annual* Gentian, from Pensylvania, flowered in my garden, of my own raising, not in England before."

——— *cruciata.* "Gentiana cruciata. C. B. P."

Gentiana lutea. "Gentiana major lutea officina. C. B. P."
Mem.—"Gentiana major, in flower, June 25, 1756."

——— *ochroleuca..* Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Sent me over by J. Bartram, anno 1765, roots of autumnal spotted Gentian."

——— *Pneumonanthe.* "Gentiana angustifolia autumnalis major. C. B. P."
Mem.—"July 25, 1745, Gentiana palustris angustifolia, sent me from Yorkshire; said to grow in a bog, near Tunbridge Wells."

——— *Saponaria.* "Gentiana virginiana Saponaria folio, flore cæruleo. Catesby Hist."
Mem.—"Great blue autumnal Gentian, sent me over by J. Bartram, anno 1765."

Geranium bohemicum. Geranium. Hort. Elt., fig. 160."

——— *carolinianum.* "Geranium pedunculis bifloris, foliis multifidis. Fl. Virg."

——— *cinereum.* "Geranium orientale columbinum flore maximo, Asphodeli radice. T. Cor."

——— *lancastriense.* "Geranium. Hort. Elt., f. 163."

——— *maculatum.* "Geranium americanum maculatum, floribus obsolete cæruleis. Hort. Elt., t. 159."

——— *palustre.* "Geranium. Hort. Elt., fig. 161."

——— *reflexum.* "Geranium Phæum petalis reflexis. H. L."

——— ———? "Geranium from Virginia, by Gordon."

Gerardia flava. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Jan. 30, 1756, received from J. Bartram, one sod of great yellow Perennial Digitalis."

——— *purpurea.* Not in Catalogue.
From a casual observation by Gronovius, in the second edition of the Flora Virginica, Mr. Collinson appears to have possessed this species, and the following memorandum may probably refer to it:—"March 10, 1757, received from J. Bartram, two sods of Perennial Digitalis."

Gillenia trifoliata. "Filipendula virginiana foliis ternatis. Ipecacuana vulgo. Lin. Hort. Cliff."

Gladiolus imbricatus? "Ixia sibirica."

——— ——— "Gladiolus, varietas."

Glaucium luteum. "Glaucium flore luteo. Miller's Dict."

Glaux maritima. "Glaux maritima. C. B. P."

Gleditschia horrida. "Acacia triacanthus magnus, a new species, from Persia, Mar. 31, 1759."
Mem.—"A three-thorned Acacia I raised from seed sent from Persia, that puts forth monstrous long thorns from the solid stem of the tree, without shoots or leaves." In answer to a query about this plant there is a letter from Dr. Solander, in which he expresses some doubt whether it may be distinct from the common three-thorned Acacia, and adds that they seem to be very much alike. To this remark Collinson has interlined, "and yet in the article of shooting out spines from the solid trunk of the tree they differ." By another memorandum he appears to have raised this species from seed in 1747.

——— *horrida Var?* "Acacia, another species, from China, I raised from seed."

——— *monosperma.* "Acacia abruæ foliis, triacanthos capsula ovali. Water Acacia. Cates. Hist."

——— *triacanthos.* "Gleditschia, Acacia triacanthos. Fl. Virg."
It again appears in the Catalogue with the name of "Acacia triacanthos siliquis latis fuscis, pulpa subdulci. Honey Locust. Fl. Virg."

Globularia vulgaris. "Globularia flore cæruleo. Blue Daisy."

Gnaphalium obtusifolium. "Elichrysum pensylvanicum lanuginosum angustifolium flore argenteo albo."

Gomphocarpus fruticosus. Not in Catalogue.
Miller, in his Dictionary, says that he received the seeds of this plant from Mr. Collinson.

Gomphrena globosa. "Amaranthoides capitulis purpureis et albis."
Mem.—"Amaranthoides, given by Mr. James Theobalds, anno 1736, to Mr. Miller, with white flowers; the red variety was in our gardens."

Gonolobus suberosus. "Periploca late scandens, flore ferrugineo, virginiana.* Hort. Elt."

——— *hirsutus?* "Periploca virginiana scandens flore purpurascente."

Goodyera pubescens. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Received from John Bartram, from Pensylvania, Jan. 27, 1758, some roots of great striped-leaved Orchis; planted some in the bog and some with the Orchis's in the bed before Laurel Hedge; flowered August 18, 1758."

Gordonia Lasianthus. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Loblolly Bay flowered at Mr. Greening's, at Esher, Aug. 1765, I believe the first."

Gymnocladus canadensis. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Mr. Du Hamel sent me a Bonduc, from Paris, and planted in my garden May 19, 1763. In this year of the peace Mr. Buffon sent me another."

Habenaria bifolia. "Orchis hermaphrodita bifolia. Butterfly."

"This plant, in the Catalogue, also appears with the simple name of "Bifolium," or it might perhaps have been the variety which is mentioned in the Flora Britannica."

Hæmanthus puniceus. "Hæmanthus Colchici foliis. Lin. Hort. Cliff."

Halesia tetraptera. "Halesia, an elegant flowering tree, vide Catesby, from Virginia, raised by Mr. Gordon, who gave me this year, 1761, a plant for my garden, which thrives well."

Memoranda.—"The Halesia, first raised from a seed I gave Mr. Gordon in 1756; not before in our gardens, though so long known, yet seeds could not be before procured." "Halesia fructibus quadrangularis, in flower May 4, 1762, at Mr. Gordon's." Although an erroneous reference has been made to Plukenet's name and figure, it appears to me that "the Snowdrop Tree," which is mentioned in the Catalogus Plantarum, published by a society of gardeners in 1730, must have been the Halesia, and that it had been introduced and cultivated in his garden at Fulham, by Dr. Compton,† Bishop of London, at the beginning of the last century.

Hamamelis virginica. "Hamamelis coryli folio latiore. Fl. Virg."

Hedera Helix Var. "Hedera folio variegato."

Helenium autumnale. "Helenia foliis decurrentibus caule alato. Lin. Hort. Cliff."

——— *autumnale Var.* "Helenium. Yellow Asters."

——— *pubescens?* "Corona Solis Salicis folio latiore, caule alato serotina."

Helianthemum vulgare. "Helianthemum flore luteo, lutescente, albo et rubro."

Helianthus altissimus. "Corona Solis parvis floribus, folio amplo aspero, caule nigro."

——— *atro-rubens.* "Corona Solis minor virginiana, disco atro-rubente. Hort. Elt., f. 110."

——— *decapetalus?* "Corona Solis minor perennis. Van Royen."

——— *divaricatus.* "Corona Solis foliis asperis. Mor. Hist."

——— *indicus.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Helianthus, a dwarf species, was brought from the East Indies, and raised from seed by Mr. Scott, gardener at Turnham Green, anno 1748 and 1749; a pretty ornament for small gardens." In the Hortus Kewensis, &c., it is said to have been first introduced in 1785.

——— *multiflorus.* "Corona Solis perennis et vulgaris, flore simplici et duplici. Vaill."

Mem.—"About the year 1750, was sent from Holland, a plant of Miller's Helianthus, No 2, with a double flower, which is greatly encreased, and is a fine ornament in our gardens. P. Collinson, 1759."

——— *trachelifolius.* "Corona Solis trachelii folio, radice repente. Tourn."

In the Hortus Britannicus, &c., is said to have been first introduced in 1825, but it appears to have been cultivated by Miller. as well as in Collinson's garden.

——— *tuberosus.* "Corona Solis parvo flore luteo, tuberosa radice. Tourn."

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* In this Catalogue it not unfrequently happens that a reference merely indicates that the species is figured or described in the work referred to, and in the present instance, although Mr. Collinson has quoted the Hortus Elthamensis, he has adopted Clayton's name.

† An account of this distinguished Prelate and eminent Patron of botany is given in Pulteney's Sketches, vol. ii., p.p. 105 and 303, and more than half a century after his decease the Genus Comptonia was dedicated to his memory by Dr. Solander.

Helichrysum angustifolium. "Elichrysum frutescens tenuifolium luteum."
——— *cymosum.* "Elichrysum africanum folio oblongo subtus cano supra viridi, flore luteo. Hort. Elt."
——— *orientale.* "Elichrysum orientale. C. B."
——— *Stœchas.* "Elichrysum seu Stœchas citrina angustifolia. C. B."
Helicteres Isora. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Screw Tree at Derham in flower, 1729."
Helleborus fœtidus. "Helleborus niger fœtidus. C. B. P."
Mem.—"July 27, 1757. I went to — Warner, Esq., at Woodford, Essex, to see his fine new Jasmine from the Cape; he shewed me his thumb and fore finger, so poisoned, swelled, and inflamed, with much pain, from opening the greenish pods or seed vessels of the stinking black Hellebore or Bearsfoot; it rose in blisters, but when the water was let out the pain abated. P. Collinson."
——— *lividus.* "Helleborus nostras flore rubro."
——— *niger.* "Helleborus niger flore albo roseo. H. R. Blas."
——— *viridis.* "Helleborus niger flore viridi. C. B. P."
Helonias bullata. "Veratrum racemo simplicissimo corollis patentibus staminibus longioribus, before thought a Medeola; sent from Pensylvania, by Bartram; he calls it *Veratrum sempervirens.* See Miller's plate, 272."
Miller, in his Decades, says that he first received this plant from Mr. Collinson, and the specimen which Trew and Ehret have figured was obtained from his garden. The *Veratrum americanum* of the Gardener's Dictionary, which appears to have puzzled Steudel, is the same species.
Hemerocallis flava. "Hemerocallis radice tuberosa, flore luteo. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
——— *fulva.* "Hemerocallis radice tuberosa, flore rubro. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
The "Lilio-asphodelus flore rubro and luteo" of the Catalogue may include both these species.
Hepatica triloba. "Hepatica, varietas."
Hesperis matronalis. "Hesperis, varietas. Rocket."
——— *sibirica.* "Turritis sibirica."
H. Sibirica appears in Miller's seventh edition, and was first introduced by him in 1757.
Hibiscus mutabilis. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Aug. 17, 1767. Saw the double China Rose in flower (Miller's Ketmia Sinensis) at Fane William Sharpes, Esq., at South Lodge, in Enfield Chase, who has a great collection of rare plants and birds; a new rarity."
——— *palmatus.* "Ketmia americana folio Papayæ flore magno flavescens. Boerh. Ind."
The *H. palmatus*, of Cavanilles, in the Hortus Britannicus, is said to have been first introduced to our gardens in 1800; but it appears, by the Gardener's Dictionary, that, under the name of *H. Manihot*, it was cultivated by Miller, and some other Authors have considered this American plant to be nothing more than a variety of the latter species.
——— *palustris.* "Ketmia americana flore carneo specioso. Flo. Sib."
——— *Syriacus.* "Ketmia Syrorum, quinque varietas. C. B."
——— *Trionum.* "Ketmia vesicaria vulgaris. Tourn."
Hieracium aurantiacum, &c. "Hieracium, varietas."
Hippophae rhamnoides, mas. "Rhamnoides florifera Salicis folio. T. Cor."
——— *rhamnoides, fœm.* "Rhamnoides fructifera baccis flavescentibus. T. Cor."
Hyacinthus orientalis. "Hyacinthus brumalis flore albo et cæruleo. Boerh. Ind. et Varietas."
——— *orientalis Var.* "Hyacinthus orientalis brumalis præcocissimus flore albo et cæruleo, from Cadiz. Boerh. Ind."
Hydrangea arborescens. "Hydrangea floribus albis odoratis, an Opulus. Fl. Virg."
Mem.—"My Hydrangea, perhaps the first in England, flowered in August, 1746, in my garden at Mill Hill." By Curtis, and in the first edition of the Hortus Kewensis, this plant is said to have been first introduced by Mr. Collinson in 1736, but on the authority of the younger Knowlton's MMS. it appears to have been sent over from Virginia before.

Hydrastis canadensis. "Warneria, or Yellow Root, from Pensylvania, fruited 1765."

Mem.—"Warneria or Yellow Root, in flower, from J. Bartram, Aug. 1755." "Warneria flowered and fruited in my garden Sept. 1765; a red sweet fruit, size of a large Raspberry; may be said to be a flower almost without calyx or petals, they so soon fall off, leaving a cluster of white stamina behind." Repeated importations of this plant from America are recorded. Miller, in the eighth edition of his Dictionary, gave the name of Warnera to this genus, and Mr. Collinson, as well as Ellis, was anxious that Gardenia should have borne Mr. Warner's name, but it was objected by Linnæus that he had "not publickly contributed to the advancement of Science." This was in 1760, and the Plantæ Woodfordienses did not appear till 1771. See Smith's Correspondence of Linnæus, vol. i., p. 100 to 134.

Hydrophyllum canadense. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Received Feb. 1760, by Capt. Friend, one root of the greater sort of Hydrophyllon, that spreads over the Indian land towards Onondago, grows."

——— *virginicum.* "Hydrophyllum floribus speciosis albis. Fl. Virg."

In a dried specimen of Mr. Collinson's the flowers are white, and Barton, in his Floræ Philadelphicæ, remarks, "I have never seen them blue, as Pursh says they are."

Hyoscyamus aureus. "Hyoscyamus creticus luteus major. C. B. P."

A letter from Philip Miller, dated June 3, 1752, shews that this plant was then cultivated by Mr. Collinson.

Hypericum Androsæmum. "Androsæmum maximum frutescens. Park Pales. C. B. P."

——— *ascyroides.* "Hypericum virginianum non ramosum, flore maximo."

——— *balearicum.* "Ascyrum balearicum maximum flore, Pennæi. Clus."

——— *calycinum.* "Ascyrum magno flore from Constantinople. C.B.P."

——— *canadense.* "Hypericum, with a pale-red fruit, raised by Gordon."

——— *canariense.* "Hypericum frutescens canariense. Hort. Amst."

——— *canariense Var.* "Hypericum frutescens fœtidum. Tourn."

——— *chinense.* "Hypericum frutex chinensis, raised by Lord Northumberland."

——— *densiflorum of Pursh?* "Hypericum virginianum."

Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, Feb. 1764, two Shrub St. John's Wort, from Virginia mountains, new, grows." Pursh exclusively gives "the dry ridges and savannahs of the Virginia mountains" for the Habitat of his *H. densiflorum.*

——— *grandifolium of De Candolle.* "Hypericum canariensis magno folio."

——— *hircinum.* "Hypericum canariense fœtida."

——— *Kalmianum.* "Hypericum angustifolium pensylvanicum, smells like Reseda."

Mem.—"Raised by Mr. Middleton; brought down March 12, 1757, and since sent me by John Bartram, anno 1757."

——— *olympicum.* "Hypericum, brought by Sir George Wheeler from Mount Olympus."

——— *prolificum?* "Hypericum frutescens pensylvanicum."

——— *pyramidatum.* "Hypericum latifolium pensylvanicum, found by J. Bartram."

Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, March 10, 1757, one Shrubby St. John's Wort"? The *H. Bartramium* of Miller, is described with oblong leaves, and has been erroneously quoted for *H. Kalmianum,* instead of this species, by Linnæus and others.

Hypoxis erecta. "Ornithogalum virginianum flore luteo."

Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, Jan. 27, 1758, a pretty yellow Ornithogalum, now in flower, Aug. 8."

Hyptis radiata. "Clinopodium rugosum."

Jasminum azoricum. "Jasminum azoricum trifoliatum flore albo odoratissimum. H. A."

——— *fruticans.* "Jasminum luteum vulgo dictum bacciferum."

——— *grandiflorum.* "Jasminum humile magno flore. C. B. P."

Jasminum humile. "Jasminum humile luteum italicum."
——— *odoratissimum.* "Jasminum indicum luteum flavum odoratissimum. Fer. Flor."
——— *officinalis.* "Jasminum vulgaris, variegatis albo et luteo."
As a comment on Miller's remark that this species never produces any fruit in England, Mr. Collinson has made a memorandum that he has seen it bear berries containing two seeds.

——— *officinalis Var.* "Jasminum foliis variegatis argenteis et aureis."
Jatropha gossypifolia. "Ricinoides Staphysagriæ folio. Tourn."
——— *Curcas.* "Ricinus americanus major. H. R. P."
Iberis linifolia Var? "Thlaspidium leucoiifolio variegato."
——- *semperflorens.* "Iberis frutex, flore albo. Candy Tuft Tree."
——- *semperflorens Var.* "Iberis frutex foliis variegatis."
The "Thlaspidium fruticosum semperflorens" of the Catalogue, is probably the same.

——- *sempervirens?* "Iberis montana. A new Candy Tuft."
Ilex Cassine. "Agrifolium caroliniense. Dahoon Holly. Catesby Hist."
In a list of plants stolen from Mill Hill, on Oct. 10, 1765, is "one Dahoon Holly, an old plant, and had stood years in the ground;" and the species may probably have been first introduced to our shrubberies by Mr. Collinson, from seeds which Catesby sent over.

—— *opaca.* "Agrifolium pensylvanicum, very different."
Impatiens biflora. "Balsamina lutea nova, pensylvanica, floribus aureis rubris maculis. Fl. Virg."
——— *pallida.* "Balsamina lutea noli me tangere. C. B., flore majore aureo. Fl. Virg."
This and the preceding species are both generally supposed to have been first introduced to our gardens in the present century.

Ipomœa pandurata. "Convolvus megalorhizus, flore amplo lacteo, fundo purpureo. Mechoacam vulgo. Hort. Elt., flowered plentifully in Aug., 1759, a hot summer."
Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, Jan. 17, 1751, two very long parsnip-like roots, one twenty-three inches long; they proved to be the Mechoacam, a species of Convolvulus, of use in physic, having that name from the island where it grows in the greatest plenty, and bears white flowers with a purple bottom; grows eight or nine feet high; in flower Aug. 30, 1751."

——— *Quamoclit.* "Quamoclit foliis tenuiter incisis et pennatis. Tourn."
Iris cristata. "Iris precoce flore magno."
I. cristata is said in the Hortus Kewensis to have been introduced by Mr. Collinson, in 1757, and I cannot find any other record that is likely to belong to it.

——*flavissima?* "Iris sibirica nova, flore luteo, e radice florens, graminifolia."
—— *orientalis of Miller.* "Iris carniola floribus barbatis, from Dr. Pocock."
Mem.—"Iris nondescript, corollis barbatis flore albo et luteo that Dr. Pocock brought from Carniola, in flower, June 20, 1760." The Iris, which Dr. Pocock introduced, has been figured by Miller in his Decades, and described in the Gardener's Dictionary, with the name of *I. orientalis*, and it may perhaps be a variety of *I. ochroleuca*."

—— *persica.* "Xiphium flore cæruleo variegato, an Iris."
—— *sibirica.* "Iris sibirica, flore purpureo angustifolio."
—— *tuberosa.* "Hermodactylus folio quadrangulo. "C. B. P."
—— *verna.* "Iris virginiana verna angustifolia flore purpureo odorato. Fl. Virg."
Plukenet's t. 196, f. 6 (which Pursh erroneously considered to be *I. cristata*), shews that this species was introduced by Banister, and has been much longer known in our gardens than is generally supposed.

—— *versicolor.* "Iris americana petalis squalide purpureis."
Isoplexis canariensis. "Digitalis arbor canariensis an Gesneria. Hort. Cliff."
——- *canariensis Var.* "Digitalis arbor Varietas, viz. flore candido et luteo magno flore."
Mem.—"1741, I raised 40 Fox Glove Trees, or Gesneria, and gave plants to all my friends. This fine plant was just lost, but this stock has spread it abroad again, and what is remarkable, almost every seedling flowered the same year."

Itea virginica. "Itea virginica foliis lanceolatis, floribus spicatis albis. Fl. Virg."

Mem.—"Jan. 27, 1758. Received from John Bartram, a plant of Itea."

Juglans cinerea. "Juglans virginiana nigra fructu oblongo."

——— *nigra.* "Juglans virginiana nigra fructu rotundo. Clay. Fl. Virg."

Juniperus bermudiana. "Juniperus bermudiana. "H. L."

——— *caroliniana of Miller.* "Juniperus foliis Juniperinus et Sabinam. H. L."

Miller, as well as Mr. Collinson, has followed Hermann and Boerhaave in arranging *J. caroliniana* and *J. virginica* as separate species, and Miller says that the difference is constant if the seeds are carefully gathered from the same tree, but that they frequently arrive mixed together from America, which has occasioned them to be mistaken for varities.

——— *daurica?* "Juniperus from Sclavonia or Russia, raised from seed, sent me from thence by Mr. Demidoff."

——— *communis.* "Juniperus vulgaris fruticosa. C. B."

——— *Lycia?* "Juniperus italicus from Italy."

——— *Oxycedrus..* "Juniperus. Oxycedrus vulgo."

——— *Oxycedrus Var?* "Juniperus hispanica foliis albis notatis; foliis juniperinus, summis Sabina; magno fructu rubro."

——— *phœnicea.* "Cedar of Phœnicia vulgo, brought by Sir Charles Wager from the island of Ivaca, in the Gulf of Malaga, when he carried Don Carlos to Naples, not before in our gardens; it is also called Juniperus hispanica."

——— *Sabina.* "Sabina folio Cupressi, berry-bearing Savin. C. B. P."

——— *Sabina Var.* "Sabina folio variegato."

——— *suecica.* "Juniperus vulgaris, arbor suecica. C. B."

Miller considered it to be more than a variety of *J. communis.*

——— *tamariscifolia.* "Sabina folio Tamarisci Dioscoridis. Male Savin. C. B. P."

——— *thurifera.* "Juniperus fructu major ab Aleppo."

Extract of a letter to Mr. Collinson from Mr. Bowles, Intendant of the Spanish mines, and dated Madrid, 4 March, 1766:—"There are sweet-scented Junipers in Spain, with red, purple, and brownish berries, and some of them grow monstrous large in the south east mountains, near the source of the river Tagus; their leaves and smell are exactly like Savin, and full of berries; I measured one of these trees, fourteen feet in girth, and wide spreading like a beech."

——— *virginica.* "Juniperus virginiana folio ubique juniperino. H. L."

——— *virginica Var.* "Juniper, from New England, of a very bluish green, different from others; raised from seed sent me from thence by Governor Shirley, in 1758."

——— ———? } Juniper with silverish pearly leaves.
——— ———? } Juniper dwarf from the Alps, with silver leaves.

Both new sorts, lately raised by Mr. Gordon.

——— ———? "Juniper, from the Alps, with very silvery leaves, raised by Gordon."

Justicia Adhadota. "Adhadota Zeylanensium. Malabar Nut. H. L."

Iva frutescens. "Parthenium foliis serratis, an Ageratum. Jesuit's Bark."

It again appears in the Catalogue as the "Ageratum peruvianum flore serrato of Boerhave."

Kalmia angustifolia. "Chamæ rhododendron, an Chamædaphne sempervirens foliis angustis. Cat. Sup., t. 17."

Mem.—"The Kalmia from Pensylvania, vulgo Ivy, was, for the first time, in flower, in the Mill Hill* garden, June 19, 1746;" "has kept flowering annually; in 1767 had forty-five flowers, a surprising beauty." From Catesby it however appears that another plant had flowered in Mr. Collinson's garden, at Peckham, in Sept., 1743."

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* Although this was prior to Mr. Collinson's removal from Peckham, it appears that the house at Mill Hill was then the residence of his father-in-law, and that he made frequent use of the garden.

Kalmia latifolia. "Chamædaphne foliis Tinis, floribus bullatis umbellatis. Catesby Hist."

There are several memoranda relating to repeated importations and to the flowering of this and and of the foregoing species, and Catesby says, vol. II., p. 98, "After several unsuccessful attempts to propagate it from seeds, I procured plants of it several times from America, but with little better success, for they gradually diminished and produced no blossoms, till my curious friend, Mr. Peter Collinson, excited by a view of its dried specimens and the description of it, procured some plants from Pensylvania; which climate being nearer to that of England than from whence mine came, some bunches of blossoms were produced in July, 1740." This species also appears in the Catalogue, with the name of "Azalia laurifolia supervirens," and also as a Chamærhododendron.

Lantana Camara. "Camara, an Viburnum americana foliis ovatis."

Larix europea. "Larix folio deciduo conifera. J. B."

——- *pendula.* "Larix nova angliæ niger folio deciduo."

Mem.—"Black Larch, first brought from New York by P. Collinson at Peckham," and from the original tree the specimen which Mr. Lambert has figured was taken. Sir E. Smith, in Rees's Encyclopedia, says that this interesting tree "was cut down about the year 1800 to make a rail by its sapient possessor."

——- *sibirica of Fischer.* "Larix russica an Siberica."

It is mentioned in Miller's seventh edition, and may have been introduced by him prior to 1759.

Lathyrus latifolius. "Lathyrus latifolius magno flore perennis. C. B."

——— *magellanicus.* "Lathyrus flore purpureo. Cape Horn Pea."

——— *tuberosus.* "Lathyrus repens tuberosus. C. B."

Laurus æstivalis? "Laurus foliis enervibus. Benzoin Tree, Benjamin. Fl. Virg."

——— *Benzoin.* "Arbor virginiana Limonii folio Benzoinum fundens. Benjamin Tree an Laurus. Hort. Amst."

Mem.—"Received one deciduous Bay, from Carolina, Feb., 1764."

——— *Borbonia.* "Laurus caroliniensis."

Mem.—"Received, Feb. 1764, from J. Bartram, one Carolina Sweet Bay."

——— *Borbonia Var.* "Laurus virginiana foliis lanceolatis perennantibus planis. Lin. Hort. Cliff."

The above character, though obviously intended for *L. Borbonia* or a variety, has, most probably by accident, been copied chiefly from the fourth instead of the third species of Laurus, in the Hortus Cliffortianus.

——— *indica.* "Laurus indica Aldini. Hort. Farnes."

Mem.—"Had the Imperial Laurel, Laurus Aldini, from seed sent me from Madeira, anno 1749."

——— *nobilis.* "Laurus vulgaris. C. B."

——— *nobilis Var.* "Laurus tenuifolia, narrow-leaved Bay. Tab. Icon mas."

——— *Sassafras.* "Laurus foliis integris et trilobatis. Fl. Virg."

It also appears in the Catalogue with the name of "Sassafras cornus mas odorata," and again with Catesby's name, and a reference to his tab. 55. Mem.—"Mr. Dudley, of New England, measured a Sassafras tree, five feet three inches in girth."

Lavandula dentata. "Stœchas folio serrato. C. B."

——— *spica.* "Lavandula angustifolia. C. B."

——— *Stœchas.* "Stœchas purpurea. C. B."

Lavatera ——— "Lavatera, varietas."

Ledum palustre. "Ledum palustre nostras, finely in flower May 10, 1763."

Miller, in the eighth edition of his Dictionary, has described the *Ledum palustre* to be an English plant, and appears to have mistaken the *Dabœcia polifolia* for it.

Leimanthium virginicum. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"July 16, 1747. Flowered for the first time in the Mill Hill garden, a Heleborine with narrow long leaves (like a Day Lily), on a stalk three feet high; has a spike of fine white flowers, with remarkable shining nectariums; the flowers fade to a red cast.

Leonotis Leonurus. "Leonurus perennis africanus."

Leonurus lanatus? "Stachys sibirica flore luteo."

——— *sibiricus.* } Cardiaca chinensis major et minor, flore rubro, sibirica.
——— *tataricus.* } Haller.

Lepidium latifolium. "Lepidium latifolium. C. B. P."

Leptandra virginica. "Veronica virginiana altissima foliis quaternis floribus candidis. Fl. Virg."

——— *virginica Var.* "Veronica longifolia virginiana spica multiplici cærulea. Royen."

Leucandendron argenteum. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Sept. 25, 1766. The broad-leaved Protea, Miller's No. 2 (sixth edition), now in flower for the first time in the Princess of Wales's garden at Kew." By a communication from Sir Hans Sloane, in Phil. Trans., vol. xviii., this plant appears to have been introduced in 1693, and Miller (in 1752) says that he had never seen either of the Proteas in flower, "though, as the plants grow older, we may hope to have them produce their flowers in England."

Leucojum vernum, &c. "Leucojum, varietas."

Liatris macrostachya of Pursh. "Jacea angustifolia minor virginiana tuberosa radice. Pluk."

Mem.—"Seeds from Bartram, for Lord Petre, 1735-6, first time; elegant branched gigantic Jacea tuberosa, from Pensylvania; first flowered 1740." *L. Spicata* of the Hortus Kewensis, as also the Linnean *Serratula spicata*, comprises both the *L. macrostachya* and *L. pycnostachya* of Pursh, and Sherard's plant, on the authority of which that species, in 1732, is said to have been cultivated at Eltham, is the latter.

——— *pycnostachya.* "Cirsium tuberosum lactucæ, capitulis spicatis. Hort. Elt., tab. 72."

Gronovius, in his second edition of the Flora Virginica, on Mr. Collinson's authority, says, "Radix est discutiens, hinc *Throatwort*," and I have not elsewhere met with this name for either of the Carduaceæ.

——— *scariosa.* "Jacea latifolia virginiana, radice tuberosa. Pluk."

——— *squarrosa.* "Cirsium an Jacea tuberosum, capitulis squarrosis. Hort. Elt., t. 71."

——— *squarrosa Var?* "Cirsium parvum foliis angustis integris rigidis. Fl. Virg."

Ligustrum vulgare Var. "Ligustrum toto anno folia retinens. Pluk. Alm."

Mr. Collinson, as well as Miller, appears to have considered the Evergreen Privet to be a separate species, and the latter, when he adopted the Linnean Nomenclature, called it *L. italicum*.

Lilium bulbiferum. "Lilium purpureo-croceum majus et variegatis. Common Orange Lily. C. B. P."

——— *bulbiferum Var.* "Lilium cruentum bulbiferum."

——— *bulbiferum Var.* "Lilium rubrum, multiplici flore. Park Par."

——— *canadense.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Aug., 1744. A new yellow Martagon, seemed between that and a Lily, because it was little reflected, figured in Catesby's Natural History," and Catesby says, that the species had flowered, for several years, in Mr. Collinson's garden at Peckham.

——— *candidum.* "Lilium album vulgare. C. B. P."

——— *candidum Var.* "Lilium album flore pleno. H. R. Par."

——— *candidum Var.* "Lilium album floris ad limbos flavescentibus. H. L."

——— *candidum Var.* "Lilium album flore purpureo variegato. D. Marchant."

——— *carolinianum.* "Lilium americanum maximum serotinum floribus reflexis. Catesby."

Catesby, vol. ii., p. 56, says that Mr. Collinson first introduced this species.

——— *chalcedonicum Var.* Lilium byzantium flore flavo."

——— *Martagon.* "Lilium Martagon floribus reflexis, montanum majus. Park Par."

——— *Martagon Var.* "Lilium floribus reflexis variegatis germanicum."

——— *pensylvanicum of Bot. Mag.* "Lilium acadiense pumilum flore rubro punctato. Dodart's Mem."

Mem.—"1740. Received from J. Bartram a new Orange Lily, with hoariness on flower and leaves, figured by Catesby." And Catesby says that it blossomed, in Mr. Collinson's garden, at Peckham, in 1743. "1750, a Pensylvanian Lily, that bears but one flower, dotted with purple, is well described in Dodart's Memoire des Plants, and well figured. Since, I have raised many crimson coloured Martagons from Pensylvania seed; all new species."

Lilium philadelphicum. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"1730, June 16. J. Bartram sent me some very elegant red Lily roots; flowered in 1740; it rises a foot high; the leaves set round the joints of the stalk in tiers, one above another; the flower is the smallest of all the Lilies that I have seen; it consists of six leaves, set wide from each other, of a deep fire or flame colour; one half of the leaf or petal clear, the other half spotted, with very large deep purple brownish spots; one single flower on a stalk, but in the year 1746 it had two flowers from one stalk; from Pensylvania."

——— *Pomponium.* "Lilium Pompony, major et minus."

——— *Pomponium Var?* "Lilium Martagon sibiricum, petalium quasi fistalosum flore purpureo nigricante; sent from Moscow."

Mem.—"1756, sent me by Mr. Demidoff, proprietor of the Siberia Iron Mines, some roots of Siberian Martagon; flowered for the first time May 24, 1756; the flower is but little reflexed, and is, I think, the nearest black of any flower I know."

——— *Pomponium Var?* "Lilium purpuro-croceum majus an floris rubro lutei. Act. Nat., vol. iii., p. 155; this orange or red Lily I raised in plenty, sent me by Dr. Amman, of Petersburgh, sent from Siberia, and the roots are there eat for bread."

——— *pumilum.* "Lilium sibiricum pumilum cruente."

Mem.—"1748, July; flowered Orange, or yellow Lily, I raised from seed from Daurica, called Saranna; can perceive very little difference from those we had before, except they grow not so high, or produce so many flowers." "Called Sarana by the Tartars; they dry and powder the roots, and mix for bread in their broths, for they grow no corn."

——— *pumilum Var.* "Lilium sibiricum pumilum novum, flore rubro nigro quatuor unciarum altitudine, new."

——— *pyrenaicum?* "Lilium aureum romanum prœcox."

——— *superbum.* "Lilium americanum floribus reflexis. Catesby."

Memoranda.—"1740, Aug. 8. The great Pensylvania Martagon, flowered, six feet two inches high, with a pyramid of thirty flowers; a single flower lasts ten days." "Martagon altissimus, the great Pensylvania Martagon, flowered Sept. 5, 1756, with twelve flowers, eight feet four inches high." "Flowered Aug. 16, 1757, with eighteen flowers, eight feet high." By Trew and Ehret's Plantæ selectæ' it appears to have flowered first at Mr. Collinson's, Aug., 1738; and, by Sir J. E. Smith, Curtis, and most other authors, the species is said to have been originally imported by Mr. Collinson; but it appears to have been cultivated in Sherard's garden, in 1727."

Linaria Cymbalaria. "Linaria hederaceo folio glabro, seu Cymbalaria. Inst. R. H."

——— *linifolia Var.* "Linaria vulgaris lutea flore majore. C. B. P."

——— *monspesulana.* "Linaria purpurea odorata."

——— *triphylla.* "Linaria triphylla flore purpureo, rictu aureo. Ins. R. Herb."

——— *tristis.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"In the year 1727, my intimate friend, Sir Charles Wager, First Lord of the Admiralty, brought plants from Gibraltar Hill of the Linaria procumbens hispanica, flore flavescente pulchre striato, labiis nigro-purpureis, which I have yet in my garden, anno 1761, and at the same time he brought over the broad-leaved Teucrium, and a species of Periwinkle, neither in our gardens before, and some roots of what is called Hyacinth of Peru."

Linociera cotinifolia. "Arbor zeylanica floribus albis laciniatis. Fringe Tree. Chionanthus."

Linum sibiricum. "Linum sibiricum majus flore cæruleo."

——— *usitatissimum.* Linum sativum. C. B. P."

Liparis liliifolia. Not in Catalogue.

Ehret, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1763, says that "this very curious plant blowed for the first time in England in the year 1758, in the curious exotic garden of Mr. Peter Collinson, who received it from Mr. Bartram, of Philadelphia."

Liquidamber styraciflua. "Liquidamber an Styras virginica. Fl. Virg., Hort. Amst., and Catesby Hist."

Liriodendron Tulipifera." "Tulipifera Arbor virginiana. Tulip Tree, common sort. Catesby Hist."

Mem.—"The Tulip Tree, at Waltham Abbey, in flower June 26, 1745, ninety-six feet high, and nine feet round, or three feet in diameter; is now, 1761, the largest tree. In 1756, the famous Tulip Tree in Lord Peterborough's garden at Parson's Green, near Fulham, died; it was the tallest tree in the grove, above seventy feet high, and perhaps a hundred years old,

being the first tree of the kind that was raised in England, and had for many many year s the visitation of the curious to see its flowers and admire its beauty, for it was as straight as an arrow, and died of age by gentle decay; but it was remarkable, the same year this died, a Tulip Tree I gave Sir Charles Wager flowered for the first time, whose house and garden was opposite to Lord Peterborough's, and this Tulip Tree I raised from seed, and was thirty years old before it flowered. So Parson's Green is not likely to be without a Tulip Tree.—P. Collinson, F.R.S." In the Catalogue it again appears under another letter as the "Arbor Tulipifera an Liriodendron. Catesby." In the Catalogus Plantarum, published by a society of gardeners in 1730, it is said that "this tree was formerly preserved with great care in Greenhouses, by which means many of them were destroyed."

Listera cordata ? Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"A Helleborine, or sort of Orchis, came up with a pair of light green leaves, much in the shape of the Twayblade, with, in the centre, a spike of a dull brown colour, of a singular figure, as if triangular; flowered June 17, 1758." From the appearance of the memorandum in connection with the mention of an artificial Bog, in which sods of American plants were frequently placed, this Helleborine might perhaps have been the *Epipactis convallariodes* of Pursh, and from the description it may be queried whether *L. cordata* is the same species.

——— *ovata.* "Ophrys. Tway blade."

Lithospermum orientale. "Buglossum orientale, flore luteo. Hort. Elt."

Lobelia cardinalis. "Rapuntium maximum coccineo spicato flore. Flos cardinalis. Tourn."

——— *Cliffortiana.* "Rapuntium minus, floribus violaceis spicatis. Fl. Virg."

——— *Dortmanna.* "Phalangium Gladioli folio, an Dortmanna. Linn."

——— *syphilitica.* "Rapuntium maximum, floribus cæruleis spicatis. Fl. Virg."

Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, Jan 17, 1751, a root of blue Cardinal."

Lomaria spicant. "Struthiopteris. Halleri."

Lonicera alpigena. "Lonicera baccis rubris."

——— *cærulea.* "Lonicera baccis cæruleis. Upright blue-berried Honeysuckle."

——— *dioica.* Not in Catalogue.

Is said in the Hortus Kewensis to have been introduced by Mr. Collinson, in 1766, and the following memorandum may perhaps refer to it:—"Periclymenum, a new species from Pensylvania, flowered for the first time in May, 1760;" and in 1759 the arrival of a Honeysuckle, from Mr. Bartram, from Pensylvania, is recorded.

——— *grata.* "Caprifolium perfoliatum sempervirens, and six other species."

——— *pyrenaica.* "Lonicera baccis rubris distinctis. Fl. Leyd."

——— *sempervirens.* "Periclymenum sempervirens flore coccineo. Trumpet Honeysuckle. Fl. Virg."

——— *sempervirens Var.* "Periclymenum virginianum sempervirens. Fl. Virg."

——— *tatarica.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"1760, Oct. 4, sent me by Christopher Gray, one Russia Honeysuckle, and a Tartarian ditto, with red flowers."

——— *Xylosteum.* "Lonicera pedunculis bifloris."

Lotus creticus. "Lotus frutescens creticus argenteus."

Lunaria biennis. "Lunaria major, flore purpureo et albo. J. B."

Lupinus hirsutus. "Lupinus villosus cæruleus major. C. B. P."

——— *perennis.* "Lupinus virginianus floribus cæruleis, radice reptatrice. Fl. Virg."

——— *pilosus.* "Lupinus peregrinus major, flore incarnato. H. L. et varietas."

Lychnis chalcedonica Var. "Lychnis chalcedonica, flore pleno miniato. Mor. Hist."

——— *coronaria Var.* "Lychnis coronaria sativa multiplex. C. B. P."

——— *diurna Var.* "Lychnis purpurea multiplex. C. B. P."

——— *Flos Cuculi Var.* "Lychnis pratensis flore laciniato pleno. Mor. Hist."

Lychnis vespertina Var. "Lychnis alba multiplex. C. B. P."
——— *viscaria Var.* "Lychnis viscosa pleno."
Lycium afrum. "Lycium foliis linearibus, flore purpureo; the common sort. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
——— *chinense.* "Lycium sinensis, foliis ovatis, flore purpureo. Miller."

Mem.—"In the spring, 1752, my honoured friend, the Duke of Argyle,* presented me with the curious trees and shrubs undermentioned, from his garden at Whitton, on Hounslow Heath," and among them is "one China purple-flowering Lycium, sent from China to the Duke for the Tea Tree." This Lycium is the snpposed "true Tea Tree" mentioned in a letter of Collinson's, which my friend Dawson Turner has printed at p. 391 of his "Extracts from Dr. Richardsons's Correspondence."

——— *ruthenicum.* "Lycium sibiricum, flowered first time this year, 1759, purplish flowers, new."
Lycopersicum esculentum. "Lycopersicon fructu rubro. Boerh. Ind. et varietas."
Lycopus virginicus. "Lycopus odore Satureja, foliis Dictamnus, monte ciphilli. Bartram."
Lyonia paniculata. "Vaccinium ligustrinum. Lin. Spec. Plant., p. 351, No. 8, from Pensylvania, a species of Hurtleberry, bears branches of white flowers; I have had it some years, anno 1761. P. C."

Of the *Vaccinium ligustrinum* and *Andromeda paniculata* there are authentic specimens in the Linnean Herbarium, which prove them to be the same plant, and from Pursh's description his *V. ligustrinum* appears to be quite different, and his reference to Willdenow should be cancelled.

Lysimachia Ephemerum. "Lysimachia hispanica, salicis foliis flore albo. Inst. R. H."
——— *nemorum.* "Anagallis flore luteo."
——— *quadrifolia.* "Lysimachia foliis quaternis flore flavo. Fl. Virg."
——— *thyrsiflora.* "Lysimachia bifolia, flore luteo globosa. C. B. P."
——— *vulgaris.* "Lysimachia lutea major, foliis quaternis. C. B. P."
Lythrum Salicaria? "Lysimachia foliis lanceoleatis, integerrimis flore purpureo et flore albo."
——— *virgatum.* "Salicaria lusitanica angustiore folio. Tourn."
Macrotropis fœtida? "Cytisus, lately raised, from China, 1763, three years old."

See Cytisus in the Catalogue, and I cannot find that any other Chinese shrub is so likely to have been placed in the genus.

Macrotys racemosa. "Christophoriana americana procerior and longius spicata. Hort. Elt., p. 79, t. 67."

Sherard, in the Hortus Kewensis, has been credited for the first cultivation of this plant, although Dillenius says that it was sent to the Eltham garden by Mr. Collinson, who had introduced it from Pensylvania, and the early part of the Hortus Elthamensis, in which this appears, was certainly printed prior to 1730. Plukenet's figure appears to have been taken from a dried specimen which he had received from Florida.

Magnolia acuminata. "Magnolia flore albo folio majore acuminato. Catesby Hist."

Mem.—"My two Deciduous, or Mountain Magnolias, were raised from seed in 1746; planted one in the corner of the bed in the best garden." "May 20, 1762, the Mountain Magnolia flowered in my garden, which I raised from seed about twenty years ago, being the largest and highest tree in England, and is yet in very few gardens."

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* The following memorandum appears to have been written by Mr. Collinson, soon after the decease of his Grace, and is not among the notes which Mr. Lambert has published in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society:—"The Duke of Argyle, on the 15th of April, 1761, died as he sat in his chair, my honoured friend and great patron of all planters, aged 79, a very hearty man of that age. In the year 1723-4 he took in a part of Hounslow Heath, to add to a little farm, and began planting by raising all sorts of trees and shrubs from seeds from our northern Colonies, and all other parts of the world; he had the largest collection in England, and happily lived to see to what a surprising maturity they had arrived to in thirty-seven or thirty-eight years. Great was his benevolence, for he gave to every one to encourage planting, and raised plants on purpose to oblige the curious at this seat of his, called Whitton. He had a fine collection of rare birds and beasts; he was a great chemist, natural philosopher, mechanic, astronomer, and mathematician. He was a wonderful amiable man, plain in his dress, without pride or vain ostentation; his Library was scarcely to be equalled. He was 41 years old when he began to sow seeds for his plantations."

Magnolia glauca. "Magnolia laurifolia, subtus albicante. Catesby Hist."
Mem.—"Magnolia minor, or Swamp Bay; raised by Lord Petre, and flowered in 1742."

——— *grandiflora.* "Magnolia altissima, lauro-cerasi folio amplissimo. Catesby Hist."
Mem.—"1760. After twenty years, from seed, flowered for the first time, the Magnolia altissima; has stood in open ground about fourteen years; had two flowers." "In 1761 the first flower appeared on July 17; second, Aug. 3; third, Aug. 5; fourth, Aug. 6; fifth, Aug. 15; sixth, Aug. 21; seventh, Aug. 25. John Bartram, in his letter from Georgia, dated Sept. 28, 1765, says, 'the great laurel-leaved Magnolia grows 100 feet high, and three or four feet in diameter.' What a noble sight!"

——— *tripetala.* "Magnolia folio amplissimo, flore albo, fructu coccineo. Catesby Hist."
Mem.—"In the year 1753 I had sent me from South Carolina a species of Magnolia, called the Umbrella. I had it planted in Mr. J. Gordon's garden, for him to encrease it; it flourished finely and flowered; 24 May, 1760, opened its two first blossoms, and has twenty-four more to flower; this is the first tree that has flowered in England. P. Collinson."—Another memorandum of Mr. Collinson's, however, shews though he first succeeded in flowering the plant, that it must at least a couple of years before 1753 have been imported by Miller.

Majorana Onites of Bentham. "Majorana cretica satureja odore."
Malva caroliniana. "Abutilon carolinianum, Alceæ foliis. Hort. Elt."
——— *crispa.* "Malva foliis crispis chinensis. C. B. P."
——— *orientalis of Miller.* "Malva orientalis erectior flore magno. T. Cor."
This is certainly the *M. orientalis* of Miller, which Cavanilles has quoted for *M. Tournefortiana*, although that species is described 'caule procumbente.'

Mandragora autumnalis. "Mandragora flore sub cæruleo purpurascente. C. B. P."
——— *officinarum.* "Mandragora fructu rotundo. C. B. P."
Mathiola glabrata. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"In 1765 was introduced into our gardens, it is said from Prussia, a species of white Wallflower, that is of the same nature as the ten-week Stock; comes frequently double, is a charming flower for smell, which is like Cloves and Spice; is for its rich scent superior to the Clove July flower, but a humble plant like the ten-week Stock, which came into the gardens but of late years."

Medeola virginica. "Medeola foliis stellatis lanceolatis. Fl. Virg., in flower, April 27, 1759."
——— *virginica Var.* "Medeola foliis stellatis lanceolatis, fructu baceato. Fl. Virg."
——— *virginica Var.* "Medeola flore nudo viridi hexapetalo reflexo, stylo purpureo longo.
These are nothing more at most than varieties of *M. virginica*, and the name of the first is abbreviated from the second, which is the definition given by Gronovius, and the third is taken from Clayton's, in the Flora Virginica. It appears by the Catalogue at the end of Ray's Historia that this plant was discovered by Banister, and from Plukenet's having received the drawing which he published from Bobart, it may probably have been cultivated in the Oxford garden before the close of the seventeenth century.

Medicago arborea. "Medicago trifolia frutescens incana. Cytisus Luna of Virgil. Tourn."
——— *sibirica?* "Medicago perennis flosculis luteis. Siberia."
Melia Azedarach. "Azedarach flore albo sub cæruleo purpurascente. Bead Tree. Hort. Amst."
Melianthus major. "Melianthus africanus. H. L."
Mem.—"Melianthus, at Mr. Dubois', at Mitcham, flowers in the open ground annually."

——— *minor.* "Melianthus africanus minor fœtidus. Com. Rar."
Melilotus officinalis, &c. "Melilotus, varietas."
Melissa officinalis Var. "Melissa foliis ex luteo variegatis."
Menispermum canadense. "Menispermum canadense scandens foliis cordatis. Hort. Elt., 223."
By the reference to the Hortus Elthamensis it appears that Mr. Collinson considered the *M. canadense* and *M. virginicum* of Linnæus to be the same species.

Mesembryanthemum ——— "Ficoides, varietas."
Micromeria marifolia of Bentham. "Marum syriacum vel creticum. H. L."
Mimulus ringens. "Mimulus virginiana. Colden. Hort. Upsal."
Mirabilis Jalapa. "Jalapa, varietas."
——— *longiflora.* Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Marvel of Peru, with long flowers; tubes full, — inches long; is now in flower for the first time, Sept. 8, 1758; a new species."
Mitchella repens. "Syringa baccifera, floribus albis gemellis. Catesby N. Hist."
Mitella diphylla. "Mitella an Heuchera flore petalis frinbriatis. Tourn."
——— *nuda.* "Mitella floribus spicatis albis. Fl. Virg."
Momordica Elaterium. "Elaterium officinarum. Boerh. Ind."
Monarda didyma. "Monarda floribus coccineis, caule obtuso. Oswego Tea."
Mem.—"The Leonurus of Cornutius (now Monarda) raised 1744; this charming plant flowered the first time in England in 1745 and 1746; is now, 1760, plenty in Covent Garden Market; was lost in our gardens. J. Bartram gathered seed of it at Oswego, on Lake Ontario, from whence it is called Oswego Tea by the people of New York; is not unpleasant." The reference to Cornutius and character 'caule obtuso' are errors which originated in Miller's Decades.
——— *fistulosa.* "Monarda flore cæruleo vel purpureo. Fl. Virg."
——— *punctata.* "Monarda floribus luteis verticillatis purpuro maculatis. Fl. Virg."
Though figured in the botanist's repository for a novelty, the continued cultivation of *M. punctata* may be traced back to 1714, and as it is mentioned in Ray's list of Banister's discoveries, it may probably have been sent over by him towards the close of the preceding century.
Musa paradisiaca. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Plantain, or Musa, first fruited in England at Sir Joseph Ayloffe's, at Harrow on the Hill; another at Mr. Blackburn's and Lord Petre's."
Muscari botryoides. "Muscari flore albo et varietas."
Myosurus minimus. "Myosurus."
Myrica cerifera. "Myrica caroliniensis foliis lanceolatis, fructu baccato. Catesby, vol. i., t. 69."
——— *caroliniensis.* "Myrica foliis lanceolatis et majus serratis. Catesby, vol. i., t. 13."
Myrsiphyllum asparagoides. "Asparagus africanus scandens myrtifolio. Hort. Pis."
Narcissus orientalis. "Narcissus orientalis, varietas."
Negundo fraxinifolium. "Acer virginianum fraxinifoliis. Fl. Virg."
Neottia cernua. "Orchis, from Pensylvania, a species of our Ladies Traces, but has much larger sweet white flowers in spikes; in flower, Oct. 8, 1765, in my garden at Mill Hill."
Mem.—"Arrived by Capt. Madden, in Jan. 1760, a root of Screw Orchis."
Nepeta macrantha of Bentham. "Moldavica sibirica."
Nerine Sarniensis. "Amaryllis multiflora, corollis equalibus. Guernsey Lily. Tourn."
Nerium odorum. "Nerium indicum angustifolium floribus odoratis simplicibus. H. L."
——— *odorum Var.* "Nerium indicum flore variegato odorato pleno. H. Amst."
——— *Oleander.* "Nerium floribus rubescentibus. C. B. P.
——— *Oleander Var.* "Nerium floribus albis. C. B. P."
Neslia paniculata. "Rapistrum monospermum sibiricum."
Nigella damascena. "Nigella, varietas."
Nymphæa alba Var. of De Candolle. Not in Catalogue.
Letter indorsed by Mr. Collinson.—"From my learned and ingenious friend, Doctor Dillenius, Botanic Professor at Oxford, who, with infinite pains and application drew, and then himself engraved, his curious History of Mosses, and besides that, the Hortus Elthamensis was all

drawn and engraved by himself; not to be paralleled! On the small Water Lilly, which I found in shallow waters at Brockerhurst, in the new Forest, Hampshire, and brought home specimens."

Dear Sir,

The Willow with opposite leaves is the 11 of Synopsis (Ray's), p. 448, and the Water Lily is called 'Nymphæa alba minor' by C. Bauhin and others. It is not a common plant, nor observed to grow in England but by Lobelius, but his direction is so large, that notice hath not been taken of it, for he says in his Adversaria, p. 257, that it grows in slow and not too deep waters as you travel from London to Oxford and Bristol. Lobelius can't be understood of the Morsus Ranæ, for he describeth that in the next page, and knew and distinguished plants very well. Mathiolus says that it grows in the Lakes of Bohemia, and in his figure makes it a pentapetalous flower, which is wrong, and if there be such a flower, nobody hath seen it but himself. What most authors say of it they transcribe from Mathiolus, and their figures they have from that author, except the Hortus Eystettensis, where you will find both sorts very well figured in the part Vernal, ord. 7, fol. 3. I find a specimen of it in Will. Sherard's collection, gathered in the Lake at Mantua, to which Mr. Ray hath put down that he never saw it before, nor have I seen it growing. You will in your next more particularly describe the places where you found it.

I am very much obliged to you for your concerns and advice about my health, for it shews a real friendship you have for me. I thank God I have good health, and take what care I can of it, but I do not think work does me any harm, and at proper times I relax, but at present there is a necessity for getting forward, for I want to publish proposals (this being the only time for it), which I cannot do without knowing the number of my plates and expences. I have got throw the most tedious part, and etched thirty plates, containing about 400 Crust. and Hair Mosses; this is not half yet, but the rest, though troublesome, will not be so tiresome.

I am, dear Sir, your sincere Friend and Servant,

Oxford, Nov. 6, 1739. J. J. DILLENIUS.

In Mr. Collinson's copy of Blackstone's 'Specimen Botanicum,' which had been presented by the author, the following memorandum, without any signature, has been pasted on the fly-leaf, and I believe it to be in Mr. Blackstone's hand-writing, and to have been sent to Mr. Collinson some years before the work was published:—"I don't find the Nymphæa alba minor taken notice of in the Synopsis, folio 368; this rare plant I have twice observed; the first was on the north road from York, going over a stone bridge on the right hand in a river before one comes to Doncaster; it was then in flower the beginning of August; the second time I met with it was in going from Lindhurst (in New Forest) to Brockerhurst; there is a water course at the entrance of the village, over which there are bridges, but it being dry weather there was no running stream, but the water stood in pools; in the pools I observed both the small and great Water Lily; they were both in blossom, for the distinction was easily made, and the difference is pretty remarkable, Aug. 10, 1739." By an additional note the plant at Brockerhurst appears to have been again in flower on Aug. 1, 1740.

Nyssa biflora. "Nyssa an Tupelo pedunculis multifloris fructu Elæagni. Catesby, vol. i., tab. 4."

This species again appears in the Catalogue with the name of "Tupelo an Nyssa arbor in aqua nascens."

——. *denticulata.* "Nyssa pedunculis unifloris fructu Elæagni. Catesby, vol. i., tab. 60."

This is another of the plants which Mr. Collinson most probably raised from seed in 1735 or 1736, and as mentioned in a note at p. 12, some of the gardening memoranda of that period are missing.

Œnothera biennis. "Onagra virginiana latifolia. Inst. R. N."

———— *pumila.* "Onagra perennis. Miller's fifth Œnothera."

———— *rosea.* "Onagra rubra. Ehret."

Olea americana. "Ligustrum laurifolio fructu violaceo. Purple-berried Bay. Catesby Nat. Hist., vol. i., t. 61."

Mem.—"Two evergreen Privets, from J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, Jan. 22, 1755," and Evergreen Privet was Bartram's name for this Olive.

—— *europæa.* "Olea fructu majore longifolio."

—— *europæa Var.* "Olea minor Lucensis."

Omphalodes linifolia. "Omphalodes lusitanica. Venus Navel Wort."

———— *verna.* "Omphalodes pumile verna symphitifolio, flore cæruleo. Tourn."

See *Anchusa sempervirens*, p. 3, which is an Omphalodes.

Onoclea sensibilis. "Polypodium sensibilis virginiacum."

Ononis alopecuroides. "Anonis alopecuroides purpurascens lusitanica. Hort. Elt."

——— *fruticosa.* "Anonis purpurea verna perennis, polonica. Mor. Hist."

Ophioglossum vulgatum. "Ophioglossum vulgatum. Adder's Tongue."

Ophrys apifera. "Orchis fusciflora galea et aliis purpurascentibus. Bee Orchis."

Curtis, in the Flora Londinensis, says, "This, with most of the other Orchis's, was cultivated with great success by the late Peter Collinson, Esq. (whose memory will always be revered by every botanist), in his garden at Mill Hill. His method was to place them in a soil and situation as natural to them as possible, and to suffer the grass and herbage to grow around them."

——— *muscifera.* "Orchis myodes major. Fly Orchis."

Mem.—"July 4, 1757. Went to the Duke of Portland's, at Bulstrode; staid to the 11th. In returning found the great Fly Orchis on the declivity of a chalk-pit, in full flower, in Esquire Cook's park, in the parish of Harefield, Middlesex; but there is one Miles, a Parson of Cowly, near Uxbridge, who is Orchis mad, and takes all up, leaves none to seed, so extirpates all wherever he comes, which is cruel, and deserves chastisement."

Opuntia spinosissima? Not in Catalogue.

The following extract is from a letter dated Dirham, Sept. 2, 1737, which Mr. Collinson received from Mr Power, the gardener to Mr. Blaythwait, and he considered the plant to be Miller's Opuntia, No. 7, of the sixth edition:—"Here have been in flower this summer, one of the tender upright tall-growing long-prickled Indian Figs, which I never saw nor heard of its flowering before in England; the flower was in shape much like the old double white Tulip, but of a beautiful colour, betwixt an orange and scarlet, and was very beautiful and much admired." This No. 7 is omitted in the subsequent editions of the Gardener's Dictionary, and Miller may probably have found it to be the same as his No. 14, which is *O. spinosissima*.

——— *vulgaris.* "Opuntia, varietas."

——— *vulgaris Var.* "Opuntia virginiana."

——— *vulgaris Var?* "Opuntia Novo Eborico, spinis longis albis, from New York."

Mem.—Miller says that Mr. Collinson gave him a specimen of *O. vulgaris*, which grew naturally in Newfoundland.

Orchis hircina. "Orchis barbata fœtida. Goat Satyrion."

Mem.—"July, 1763. Miller's Satyrium, No. 2, now in flower in my garden; three feet high, above fifty flowers."

——— *pyramidalis.* Not in Catalogue.

In the Daily Advertiser for July 4, 1768, "Orchis pyramidalis" appears in a list of plants stolen from Mr. Collinson, and there are memoranda of many imperfectly defined species sufficient to shew that he possessed a large collection of the more hardy Orchideæ.

——— *ustulata.* "Orchis pannonica."

Origanum Dictamnus. "Dictamnus creticus. C. B."

——— *Sipyleum.* "Dictamnus montis Sipyli, Origani foliis. Fl. Bat."

It again appears in the Catalogue with the name of "Origanum Montis Sipyli."

Ornithogalum umbellatum, &c. "Ornithogalum, varietas."

Ornus europæa. "Fraxinus florifera botryoides. M. R. H. Blas."

——— *rotundifolia.* "Fraxinus folio rotundiore. C. B."

Orobus venetus. "Orobus latifolius repens siliqua parva. Venetian Vetch. Boerh Ind."

Osmunda spectabilis. "Osmunda regalis altissima foliis alternis pinnatis, caulis pilosus. Fl. Virg."

——— *cinnamomea.* "Osmunda virginiana major."

——— ———? "Osmunda virginiana minor."

Osteospermum moniliferum. "Chrysanthemoides africanum. Fig. 79, Hort. Elt."

——— *pisiferum.* "Osteospermum angustifolium petiolis foliorum dentatis."

Ostrya vulgaris "Carpinus seu Ostrya fructu lupulo similis. C. B. Hop Hornbeam."

Othonna cheirifolia. "Chrysanthemum africanum, figured by Dr. Shaw, flowered first time in 1730, found no seed."

——— *coronopifolia.* "Doria africana frutescens coronopifolia. Hort. Amst."

Oxalis parviflora of Don's Dict. "Oxys hispanica, flore albo, fibrosa radice, an squamata."

——- *speciosa Var. (O. purpurea of Lin).* "Oxys bulbosa africana rotundifolia floribus purpureis."

——- *stricta.* "Oxys lutea americana erectior. Fl. Virg."

——- *tricolor?* "Oxys flore albo et purpurascente et luteo. J. B."

If it was intended that the three colours were only to be found on different individuals and not on the same plant, Mr. Collinson may perhaps have considered *O. variabilis* and *O. sulphurea* to be the same species, and neither of these has been recorded to appear in England, till a much later period.

——- *violacea.* "Oxys pensylvanica polyanthos flore purpureo. Fl. Virg."

Oxycoccus macrocarpon. "Vaccinium an Oxycoccus virginianum, Vaccinia palustre serpyllifolio. Cranberry. Fl. Virg."

By a letter from Collinson to Linnæus (see Lin. Corr. i, p. 12), he appears to have possessed the fruit of this species in 1743, and there is a memorandum of his having, in February, 1764, imported from Mr. Bartram "a Vitis Idea with fruit, the size of a cherry," which may perhaps have been the *O. erectus* of Pursh.

Pæonia lobata. "Pæonia lusitanica flore simplici odorato. Inst. R. H."

In the Catalogue, Mr. Collinson has merely intimated that he had several other species.

——— *tenuifolia.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem —"Our new Pæony flowered for the first time June 25, 1758; I raised it from Siberia seed; a single red flower; a dwarf species; is pretty in flower, and the green leaves different from all other species."

Paliurus aculeatus. "Paliurus. Christ's Thorn. Dod."

"July 1, 1762. In the garden of my late friend, Charles Dubois, at Mitcham, I found an old Paliurus, then in flower.

Panax quinquefolia. "Aureliana canadensis. Ginseng vocata. Catesby Hist."

Memoranda.—"Aralia, or Araliastrum, Berry-bearing Angelica, in Pensylvania called Panax, March 24, 1739, is now in my garden. Its virtues, from Dr. Witt, of Pensylvania, who says, "I take it to be much preferable to the Ginseng; our Indians will travel three, four, or five days without food by only keeping a bit of the root in their mouths." "The first plant of Ginseng that came up from seed was in 1740." "I had a root of Ginseng sent me from Pensylvania in 1739, perhaps the first in England; it flowered in June, 1743, and had ripe berries in autumn. I raised a plant from the berries, which continued for many years." There are several other shorter memoranda relating to the Panax, and they are chiefly comprised in the following:—"The plant called Ginseng, so famous among the Chinese for its restorative virtues and prolonging life, is so valuable as to be sold for its weight in silver or gold; it is called by them the Man Plant, as there is a body, and the root from thence generally divides into two roots, like legs, but then it wants arms. From the travels of the Popish Missionaries in China, published in 1714, Father Jartoux says he had two plants of Ginseng brought him from the shady Mountains of Corea in July 1709. He was the first European that saw it and described it which is very exact, and corresponds with the North America Ginseng, found in the Mountains of Virginia and Pensylvania, from whence I had roots sent me, and I also raised it from seed in my garden, perhaps the first place in which it made its appearance in Europe, and from whence Mr. Catesby drew the plant that is published in his Nat. Hist.; it is a pretty humble plant, nothing striking in its figure, except when in seed, with its head of red berries."

After giving the missoniary accounts of its virtues, and directions for its use, the memorandum proceeds—

"Father Jartoux conjectured it might be found growing in the same degrees of latitude in Canada, or rather in the country to the southward, and his conjecture was right, and set the French and English to search for it, and some was carried from thence to China, and sold to great profit. From this intelligence a rage after Ginseng commenced; I call it so, because all the mountainous and uncultivated country was ransacked for this valuable root, and imported hither by hogsheads full, and the market in China glutted with this root, which had been artfully concealed and prepared by the cunning Chinese, and sold under secrecy to the great people for true Chinese Ginseng, but its great plenty soon discovered the cheat, and then it sank to nothing. The Americans were great losers when this came to be known, and great quantities were re-exported for the sake of getting the bounty; had this been managed wisely, it would have been an article of profit; it was first sold here for a guinea a pound, afterwards for twelve shillings, but now forgot. P. Collinson, 1764."

——— *trifolia.* Not in Catalogue.

Gronovius appears to have received specimens both of this and the foregoing species from Mr. Collinson. See Flora Virginica, edit. 2, p. 163.

Pancratium carolinianum. Not in Catalogue.

Among the MSS. is the drawing of a Pancratium, with the following memorandum written on the same paper :—" Amaryllis, or Narcissus, from North Carolina, sent me by Governor Dobbs, which flowered in the Mill Hill garden ; a clear white sweet flower, figured by Mr. Catesby in his Natural History. Drawn by Mr. King, of Totteridge." By another memorandnm, it appears to have been received in April, 1761, and had been before cultivated by Miller when his seventh edition was published, in 1759.

——— *illyricum.* " Pancratium monspelianum tertius Matthioli. J. B."

Papaver cambricum. " Papaver luteum perennis Cambrobritannicum. Raii. Syn."

——— *nudicaule.* " Papaver luteum sibiricum. Hort. Elt."

——— *somniferum Var.* " Papaver flore pleno eleganter striato."

Pardanthus chinensis. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—" 1751, raised a Bermudiana from Persian seed ; a fine flower and endures well, and flowers annually.

Paris quadrifolia. " Paris Herba foliis quaternis."

Passiflora cœrulea. " Granadilla pentaphyllos latioribus foliis. Boerh. Ind."

——— *cœrulea Var.* " Granadilla pentaphyllos angustioribus."

——— *incarnata.* " Granadilla virginiana folio tricuspide, flore amplo purpureo. Fl. Virg."

——— *lutea.* " Granadilla virginiana folio tricuspide flore parvo flavescente. Fl. Virg."

——— *lutea Var.* " Granadilla virginiana, minor folio non dissecto, flore dilute luteo. Fl. Virg."

——— *maliformis.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—" Miller's Granadilla, No. 9, flowered at Esquire Blaithwayt's, May 28, 1729."

——— *minima.* " Granadilla fructu minimo purpureo."

Patagonula americana. " Patagonica. Hort. Elt."

Though cultivated by Sherard, this plant appears to have been unknown in the Chelsea garden, and is said in the correspondence of Linnæus, vol. i, page 37, to have flowered at Mill Hill, in 1754 and 1755. There is also in the Catalogue some other plant of which the definition is indistinctly interlined and connected by a parenthesis with the foregoing species, and it appears to be as follows :—" Petuganola, No. 153, Linn. Lycopersicifolio, altera species. Vide Hort. Elt. annual."

Pavia rubra. " Pavia, scarlet Horse Chesnut. Boerh. Ind."

——— *flava.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—" A new species of Horse Chesnut sent me by J. Bartram, 1759," and at that time *P. rubra* had long been known in our gardens.

Pelargonium angulosum. " Geranium. Hort. Elt., fig. 156 "

——— *bifolium.* " Geranium africanum tuberosum anemone folio, incarnato flore. Par. Bat."

——— *coriandrifolium.* " Geranium africanum folio Coriandri minus. H. L."

——— *fulgidum.* " Geranium. Hort. Elt., fig. 157."

——— *hybridum.* " Geranium. Hort. Elt., fig. 152."

——— *inquinans.* " Geranium. Hort. Elt., fig. 151."

——— *odoratissimum.* " Geranium. Hort. Elt., f. 158."

——— *papilionaceum.* " Geranium. Hort. Elt.. f. 155."

——— *triste.* " Geranium ethiopicum noctu olens, radice tuberoso, foliis myrrhidis. Breyn. Cat."

" Geranium americanum noctu olens radice tuberoso of Cornutius," though given separately in the Catalogue, is the same species, and has been erroneously thought to be a native of America.

——— *vitifolium.* " Geranium. Hort. Elt., f. 153."

Periploca græca. Not in Catalogue.

By the Linnæn Correspondence, vol. i., page 26, this plant appears to have attained the height of fifteen feet, and flowered in Mr. Collinson's garden ; it may probably have been lost through the removal from Peckham, and another was procured from Mr. Christopher Gray, in 1760.

Persica vulgaris Var. " Persica flore pleno."

Phalangium Liliago. "Phalangium parvo flore. C. B. P."
——— *ramosum.* "Asphodelus albus ramosus minor. H. R. Par."
Phaseolus Caracalla. "Phaseolus americanus perennis, flore cochleato. Caracalla. H. L."
Philadelphus coronarius. "Philadelphus," and again "Syringa albo flore. C. B. P."
Phillyrea angustifolia. "Phillyrea angustifolia prima. C. B. P."
——— *ilicifolia.* "Phillyrea latifolia spinosa. C. B. P."
——— *latifolia.* "Phillyrea latifolia lævis. C. B. P."
——— *ligustrifolia.* "Phillyrea Ligustrum folio."
——— *obliqua.* "Phillyrea minor folio spinoso vel serratifolio, from Mr. Warner"
——— *oleæfolia.* "Phillyrea oleæfolia, olive-leaved, but lately raised by J. Gordon, 1763, not before in the gardens."
——— ——— ? "Four new species raised from seed by J. Gordon; planted in my garden, 1762."
Phlomis angustifolia. "Phlomis fruticosa, salviæ folio angustiore. Tourn."
——— *fruticosa.* "Phlomis fruticosa, salviæ folio latiore. Tourn."
——— *purpurea.* "Phlomis fruticosa humilis, latifolia candidissima. Act. Phil."
——— *tuberosa.* "Phlomis sibirica, tuberoso radice."
Phlox Carolina. "Lychnidea foliis crassiusculis lucidis acutis, flore purpureo."
——— *divaricata.* "Lychnidea foliis lanceolatis obtusis, flore pallide cæruleo."

Mem.—"A very pale blue early Lychnidea, in flower May 5, 1740, not in England before; now in most gardens; from the Susquehana River."

——— *glaberrima?* "Lychnidea foliis crassiusculis lineari, flore atro purpureo."
——— *maculata.* "Lychnidea foliis lineari *(sic)* caule elatior flore purpureo in longam Spicam."

Memoranda.—"Tall spotted stalked Lychnidea (Miller's No. 3) was sent me from Dr. Witt, of Pensylvania, 1740, and from me has been communicated to all others; this grows with me about four feet high P. Collinson." "Flowered in my garden in Aug. and Sept. 1740."

——— *paniculata.* "Lychnidea fol. Persica, flo. in spicam depositis."

Mem.—"1744 a new Lychnidea, sent by J. Bartram, with a large spike of pale reddish purple flowers, with peach-shaped leaves, flowered in July and August, called in Virginia Sawpit Flower." By the Species Plantarum, it appears that Linnæus derived his knowledge of *P. paniculata* from Mr. Collinson.

——— *paniculata Var?* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Flowered in my garden June 6, 1740, not in England before, a new Lychnidea, with broad green leaves, folia persica, and deep reddish purple flowers," to which has been added "since dead."

——— *pilosa?* "Lychnidea foliis lineari lanceolatis, caule erecto, flore pallide purpureo."
——— *suavolens.* Not in Catalogue.

This species is said in the Hortus Kewensis to have been introduced by Mr. Collinson in 1766."

——— *subulata.* "Lychnidea sempervirens, flore rubro."
Phœnix dactylifera. "Palma major. C. B. P."

Memoranda.—At Berlin was a large Date Palm, at Leipsic was another, which was the male; both made attempts to produce fruit, but imperfect, as these trees are of different sexes; the Berlin tree being the female, anno 1749, they married the two trees by carrying a branch of male flowers and impregnated the Berlin tree, and then it produced good fruit, from which young trees have been raised, but this espousal must be done annually." "Mr. Bowles writes me that he has seen a wood of these Date Palms growing about the city of Elche, four leagues from Alicant in Valentia, in Spain, planted by the Moors from Africa when they had possession of this country; they are about 100 feet high, bear annually bunches of Dates of ten or twenty pounds weight; there are more than 51,000 Date Palms about this city, which yield annually in fruit and branches five shillings a tree; the upper branches they tie up to turn yellow, and then sell them to adorn churches and houses, to keep away the devil; they know the art of managing them. The dwarf Palm, Miller's Phœnix No. 2, grows all over Andalusia, and part of Muricia and Valentia; they make brooms of the leaves."

Phylica ericoides. "Phylica an Alaternoides foliis ovato-linearibus. Lin. Hort. Cliff."

It appears again in the Catalogue with the name of "Alaternoides capensis Ericæfolio."

Physalis Alkehengi. "Alkehengi officinarum. Tourn."

——— *frutescens.* Not in Catalogue.

"An old plant, sixfeet high, of the Belladonna frutescens hispanica" is mentioned in a letter dated Feb. 1746, from Dillenius to Mr. Collinson, and is said to have flowered in the Oxford garden.

——— *pubescens.* "Alkehengi virginianum fructu luteo. Tourn,"

Physostegia virginiana of Bentham. "Dracocephalon foliis simplicibus, floribus spicatis. Hort. Cliff."

——— *virginiana Var.* Not in Catalogue.

In a list of novelties "not in England before," which Mr. Collinson raised in 1740, is "a Dracocephalon with red flowers, from Pensylvania," and as *D. virginianum* was then well known it could be no other than the *D. denticulatum* of Aiton, but we have Mr. Bentham's authority for considering it to be only a variety of this species.

Phyteuma orbicularis.. "Rapunculus cæruleus corniculatus."

Phytolacca decandria. "Phytolacca virginiana baccis purpureis. Poke. Fl. Virg."

Picris rubra of Lamarck. "Dens Leonis flore roseo, castanei odore."

It is the *Barkhausia rubra* of De Candolle, but when this was ascertained the preceding sheets had been printed.

Pinguicula vulgaris. "Pinguicula Gesneri."

Pinus Cembra. "Pinus sylvestris quinque folio, montana tertia. Cembro Pine. C. B. P."

Among other presents form the Dukeof Argyle, Mr. Collinson has recorded a Cembro Pine from Siberia, in April, 1753, and a Cembro Pine from the Alps, Oct. 1761, and he says that Mr. P. Miller "received seeds of the Cembro and Mugos Pines from the mountains of Valencia in Spain, Sept. 12, 1753."

——— *halepensis.* "Pinus from Aleppo. Aleppo Pine."

——— *inops.* "Pinus virginiana binis brevioribus, minore cono. Jersey Pine. Fl. Virg."

——— *palustris.* "Pinus caroliniana foliis longis *quinque* foliis (?), conis magnis palustris longissimis et viridibus setis. Swamp Pine of Carolina."

Memoranda.—"In the spring, 1752, my honoured friend the Duke of Argyle, presented me with two swamp or long-leaved Carolina Pines." "Few of Lord Isla's Swamp Pines survived the winter of 1739-40." By Mr. Collinson's paper, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xxi., it appears that the seeds of 'the *three*-leaved Pine,' and many other species of the North American Coniferæ were imported in 1751, but it is shewn by the following passage in the History of Carolina at the commencement of Catesby's first volume, which was published in 1732, that he had long before paid much attention to this family. "The numerous species of Fir and Pine which our Northern Colonies abound in, have, till of late, been little known to the curious; of whom no one has contributed more than my indefatigable friend Mr. P. Collinson, who, by procuring from the different parts of America a great variety of seeds and specimens of various kinds, has a large fund for a compleat history of this useful tree."

——— *Pinaster.* "Pinus sylvestris genevensis. Pinaster. C. B. P.

Mem.—"The two Clumps of Pinasters that were planted in the field at Mill Hill, were raised from seed from Mr. Lieuthilier's, anno 1749," and some of these firs, in all probability, are still standing at Mill Hill. See Loudon's Arb. et Frut. Brit., vol. i, p. 56.

——— *Pinea.* "Pinus sativa. Stone Pine. C. B. P."

Mem.—"April 10, 1747, sent from Peckham to Mill Hill, two Stone Pines in pots, which I sowed the seed of in 1743, one survived, and is now, 1766, a large tree." A memorandum in some other handwriting states that the survivor has since been destroyed.

——— *rigida.* "Pinus americana conis plurimis. Cluster Pine. Rand."

——— *serotina.* "Pinus virginiana prelongis foliis ternis, exeadem species. Foxtail Pine. Fl. Virg."

——— *Strobus.* "Pinus americana quinquefolio. Lord Weymouth's Pine. Plukenet."

Mem.—"Our Weymouth Pine was a small tree, sent over, 1737, by J. Bartram, and taken up near the river Conestoga, in Pensylvania; is now, 1756, forty feet high."

——— *sylvestris.* "Pinus sylvestris foliis brevioribus glaucis, conis parvis. Scotch Pine. Raii. Hist."

Pinus sylvestris Var. "Pinus sileciaca. Silesia Pine."
——- *Tæda.* "Pinus virginiana, foliis ternis, cono echinato. Frankincense Pine. Fl. Virg."
——- *tartarica of Miller.* "Pinus tartarica, binis, niger et alba, moschata odore. Tartarian Pine."

Loudon, in his Arb. et Frut., Brit. iv., p. 2119, says that several of these Firs, particularly *P. Cembra, P. Pinea*, and some of the Cedars and Spruces, still remain in the grounds at Mill Hill.

Pistacia Lentiscus. "Lentiscus vulgaris. C. B. P."

Mem.—"May 10, 1753. Mr. Ellis gave me a Lentiscus he raised from seed; planted against a wall."

——— *officinarum.* "Pistacia vera."
——— *officinarum Fœm.* "Terebinthus Pistacia Dioscoridis. Lob. adv."
——— *Terebinthus.* "Terebinthus vulgaris. C. B. P."

Plantago maxima. "Plantago sibirica maxima."
Platanus acerifolia. "Platanus Aceris folio. T. Cor."
——— *occidentalis.* "Platanus occidentalis. Park. Theat."

Memoranda.—"Paul Dudley mentions an occidental Plane growing in New England that he measured twenty-seven feet girth, or nine feet diameter; made twenty-two cords of wood." "From Dr. Witt, Pensylvania, 'Platanus occidentalis virginiana powerfully resists the winds and all weathers; often grows in water, but thrives well in good high gronud.'"

——— *orientalis.* "Platanus orientalis."

Mem.—"I am told that Lord Verulam's seat is now Lord Grimston's, near St. Albans; by him was there planted the first oriental Plane Trees."

Podophyllum peltatum. "Anapodophyllum canadense. Ducksfoot, May Apple. Catesby."

I cannot in these MSS. detect any mention of *P. diphyllum* (*Jeffersonia diphylla* of Pursh), although it appears by the Species Plantarum that Linnæus derived all his knowledge of it from Mr. Collinson.

Polemonium cæruleum. "Polemonium vulgare. Greek Valerian."
——— *reptans.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"A new Greek Valerian, flowered Ap. 25, 1741, from Pensylvania."

Polianthes tuberosa. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Dr. Witt, of Pensylvania, writes me that in the year 1717, one single Tuberose, on one flower stalk, produced 143 flowers, besides seven flowers pinched with the cold that did not open."

Polycarpon tetraphyllum. "Mollugo sibirica foliis quaternis obverse ovatis. Lin."
Polygala bracteolata. "Polygala africana frutescens magno flore. Hort. Amst."
——— *Senega.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"From J. Bartram, Jan. 17, 1751, received two roots of Seneca Snake Root," and one of these was most probably the plant which is figured in Miller's Dictionary.

Polygonatum multiflorum. "Polygonatum multiflorum maximum. C. B. P."
——— *verticillatum.* "Polygonatum angustifolio polyanthos. C.B.P."
——— *vulgare.* "Polygonatum latifolium vulgare. Solomon's Seal. C. B. P."
——— *vulgare Var.* "Polygonatum latifolium Hellebori albi foliis. C. B. P."
——— *vulgare Var.* "Polygonatum latifolium minus, flore majore. C. B. P."
——— *vulgare Var.* "Polygonatum caulibus rubentibus. H. L."
——— *vulgare Var.* "Polygonatum flore duplici odore. H. R. Par."

Polygonum Bistorta. "Bistorta major. C. B."
——- *mite?* "Persicaria virginiana floribus rubentibus. Fl. Virg."
——- *orientale.* "Persicaria orientalis. T. Cor."
——- *virginianum.* "Persicaria virginiana floribus albis. Fl. Virg."
——- *viviparum.* "Bistorta minor bulbifera."

Polymnia canadense. "Corona Solis altissima flore pallide luteo."
———— *Uvedalii.* "Corona Solis folio latissimo Platani. Boerh."

It again appears in the Catalogue with the name of "Osteospermum foliis oppositis palmatis an platanifolio. Fl. Virg."

Polypodium vulgare Var. "Polypodium Cambro Britannicum. Welsh Polypody. C. B. P."
———— ————? "Polypodium Monspeliacum."

Pontederia cordata. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, Jan. 17, 1751, a root of Pontedera."

Populus balsamifera. "Tacamahaca foliis crenatis. Par. Bat. Prod. Pluk. Phyt., t. 228, f. 2."
———— *candicans.* "Populus niger folio maximo. Catesby Nat. Hist."

Mem.—"Miller's Populus No. 6 (sixth edition), in flower May 1, 1762, at my brother's* at Peckham."

———— *dilatata.* "Populus italica. Received from Lord Rochford, March 11, 1758."

Portulacaria afra. "Crassula Portulacæ facie arborescens. Hort. Elt."

Potentilla floribunda. "Pentaphylloides frutescens virginica. Fl. Virg."
———— *Morrisoni of De Cand.* "Pentaphylloides erectum luteum."

Although no reference is given, this name has been obviously abbreviated from Morrison's Hist., vol. i., p. 193 and 194, sec. 2, t. 20, f. 2, which was raised from North American seeds, and it is not likely to be either the *P. monspeliensis*, for which it has been quotod by Linnæus, or the American *P. hirsuta*, which is described both by Michaux and Pursh, with white flowers. See De Cand., Prod. vol. ii., p. 573.

———— *sericea.* "Potentilla major sibirica erecta flore albo. Silver Weed. Cinquefoil."

Prenanthes purpurea. "Prenanthes flosculis quinis, foliis lanceolatis denticulatis. Hort. Cliff."

The name of this plant was given by the Earl of Bute to Mr. Collinson, in 1753.

———— *rubicunda.* "Prenanthes autumnalis flore dilute purpureo. Fl. Virg."

Primula villosa? "Primula alpina."
———— *vulgaris Var.* "Primula constantinopolitana flore albo."
———— *vulgaris Var.* "Primula constantinopolitana flore albo duplici."
———— ———— "Primula, varietas."

Among his MSS. there is a specimen named "our fine Polyanthus, raised from seed."

Prinos glaber. "Prinos foliis sempervirentibus caroliniensis."

It was most probably first introduced, as well as the following species, by Mr. Collinson.

———— *verticillatus.* "Prinos foliis Lauri, floribus albicantibus. Pensylvania Winter Berry. Fl. Virg."

Prunella vulgaris Var. "Prunella flore albo."

Prunus domestica Var. "Prunus fructu majore rotundo rubro. Cherry Plum. Tourn."

Psidium pyriferum. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Anno 1726. By the care of Mr. Power, gardener to —— Blaythwait, Esq., at Dirham; he writes me, in the stove are Guava Trees, thirteen feet high and eight inches round, which bear plenty of fruit; the Guava bears as plentifully as our Apple trees; the ripe fruit dropping on the pots have rotted, and the seed come up in plenty; one fruit measured six inches round; has two crops a-year; now in January is the second crop; the plants were raised and kept without bark in a dry stove."

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* By a memorandum which Mr. Lambert has published in the Linnean Transactions, vol. x., p. 271, it is shewn that Mr. Collinson resided at Peckham from his infancy, till he removed to Mill Hill, after which it appears not unlikely that his brother lived in the old family house, and as Mill Hill, prior to the removal, belonged to his father-in-law (Mr. Russell), he may probably have enjoyed the use of both gardens for a much longer period than he occupied them. Dr. Fothergill, in his Memoir of Collinson, says, "It was a favourable circumstance to himself, that he was in partnership with his brother James Collinson, in a business that did not always require their attention together. They lived in great harmony, and reciprocally afforded to each other opportunities for their respective pursuits. Both, however, had a strong relish for horticulture and planting, and both had acquired a just conception of rural elegance."

Ptelea trifoliata. "Frutex virginianus trifolius, Ulmi Samaris an Ptelea. Hort. Elt."

Mem.—"Anno 1759, sent by J. Bartram, a Ptelea, grows," and it again appears in the Catalogue under P, as a Ptelea.

Pterocaulon pycnostachyum of De Cand. "Virga aurea virginiana radice tuberosa."

Pulmonaria maritima. "Cerinthe maritima an Echium flore cæruleo. Hort. Elt., fig. 75."

——— *officinalis.* "Pulmonaria maxima maculosa."

——— *saccharata of Miller?* "Polemonium foliis latissimis maxima."

——— *virginica.* "Symphytum virginicum flore cæruleo. Mountain Cowslip. Banister and Plukenet."

Mem.—"Miller's sixth species, a most elegant plant, was entirely lost in our gardens, but I again restored it from Virginia by Col. Custis; flowered April 13, 1747, and hath continued ever since (1765) a great spring ornament in my garden at Mill Hill." Mr. Collinson has left another memorandum, that in May, 1767, twenty-seven stems were produced from one root, and Miller says that the species was originally sent by Banister, from Virginia, to the gardens of Bishop Compton, at Fulham. It also appears in the Catalogue with the name of "Pulmonaria floribus pulcherrimis cæruleis. Fl. Virg."

Punica Granatum. "Punica Malum Granatum. Cæsalp."

Memoranda.—"Oct. 2, 1767. On south walls at a gentleman's garden at Parsons's Green, and at Gray's Nursery Garden near the same place, I saw three Pomegranate Trees, full of fruit, without any covering or art, of a beautiful red colour; I measured one fruit nine inches round; there were many more near the same size, and some less. I eat one little inferior to those brought from abroad; perfection can't be expected in our climate, but the novelty and beauty of the scarlet blossoms and fruit deserve the best south (or south a point or two to the east) wall in every curious garden. In the years 1759 and 1760 these trees had fruit on them; 1758 no fruit." In other memoranda the Pomegranate is mentioned to have fruited at Mill Hill, and that 1757 was "remarkable for plenty of nuts, peaches and nectarines, and all sorts of plums, though few apricots, and that in 1758 there was great plenty of nuts and apples." "Oct. 10, 1765, visited my friend Mrs. Gaskry, at Parsons Green, near Fulham; this long hot dry year has had remarkable good effects on all wall fruits; apricots, peaches, and nectarines ripened much earlier, and have been excellent, but the most remarkable was the plenty of Pomegranates; near two dozen on one tree, of a remarkable size, and fine ruddy complexion, of the size of middling oranges, and one that was split shewed the redness and ripeness within."

——— *Granatum Var.* "Punica pleno majore. Tourn."

——— *nana.* "Punica americana nana."

Pycnanthemum aristatum? "Clinopodium virginianum flore albo latifolio Pulegii odore."

——— *incanum.* "Clinopodium virginianum floribus purpureis et albis. Hort. Elt., tab. 85."

——— *linifolium.* "Clinipodium virginianum foliis roris marini multis. Fl. Virg."

Pyrethrum corymbosum. "Leucanthemum tanacetifolium flore majore. Boerh. Ind."

——— *corymbosum Var?* "Leucanthemum sibiricum flore albo, Matricariæ folio."

——— *frutescens.* "Leucanthemum canariense, foliis Chrysanthemi, sapore Pyrethri. Tourn."

——— *inodorum?* "Leucanthemum maximum serotinum."

——— *maritimum Var.* "Chamæmelum erectum maritimum flore pleno."

Mem.—"Chamæmelum majus folio tenuissimo caule rubente of Ray was found with a double flower on the sea coast near Weymouth, by Mr. Haviland, of Bath, anno 1739."

——— *millefoliatum.* "Millefolium sibiricum flore luteo."

——— *Parthenium Var.* "Matricaria flore pleno. Feverfew."

——— *Parthenium Var.* "Matricaria foliis elegantissimis crispis."

——— *serotinum.* "Leucanthemum radice repente. Tourn."

Pyrola rotundifolia. "Pyrola rotundifolia major. C. B. P."

——— *secunda.* Not in Catalogue.

The "Pyrola folio serrato" is recorded to have been stolen with the foregoing species in 1762."

Pyrus arbutifolia. "Cratægus virginiana foliis Arbuti. Tourn."
"Mespilus virginiana arbutifolia" of the Catalogue I take to be the same, or it may have been *P. melanocarpa*, which is treated as a variety in the Hortus Kewensis.

—— *Aria.* "Cratægus folio subrotundo serrato subtus incano. Aria. Theop."

—— *aucuparia.* "Sorbus aucuparia. Quick Beam. J. B."

—— *coronaria.* "Malus virginiana sylvestris floribus odoratis. Fl. Virg."

—— *domestica.* "Sorbus sativa. Service. C. B. P."

—— *domestica Var.* "Sorbus sativa, fructu ovato pomiforme. H. Cath."

—— *domestica Var.* "Sorbus sativa fructu pyriforme. H. Cath."

—— *floribunda.* Not in Catalogue.
Dr. Lindley, in the Botanical Register, t. 1006, has informed us that there is in the Banksian Herbarium a specimen of this species from Mr. Collinson's garden.

—— *prunifolia.* "Pomum sativa sibirica. Siberian Crab. Pretty Fruit."

—— *torminalis.* "Cratægus folio laciniato. Common Service."

Quercus Ægilops. "Quercus latifolia magno fructu calyce tuberculis obsito. Tourn. Cor. Sent from the Duke of Richmond March 25, 1755, raised from my Acorns."
Mem.—1767, Miller's Quercus, No. 15 (sixth edition), a fine tree in the Mill Hill garden, from acorns I procured from the Isle of Chio; sowed 1750; is called Velani; acorns of great use for tanning and dying black; are sweet, and eaten in soups by the Venetians. P. Collinson."—Another memorandum states that these trees, at Goodwood, were raised from seeds which Mr. Collinson sent there.

—— *alba.* "Quercus alba virginiana. Catesby N. H."

—— *Catesbæi.* "Quercus Esculi divisura foliis aculeatis. Catesby N. H."
All authors have followed Willdenow in arranging *Q. Catesbæi* as a separate species, but Catesby most probably considered it to be only a variety or stunted growth of *Q. rubra,* and has used Plukenet's name of the latter for it.

—— *coccifera.* "Ilex aculeata cocciglandifera. C. B. P."

—— *elongata.* "Quercus rubra, hispanica dicta, profunde incisis. Fl. Virg."

—— *Ilex.* "Quercus latifolia perpetua."
Mem.—"Oct. 10, 1765. Lord Rochford, our Ambassador in Spain, says that in those parts where he had been there are very few forest trees worth notice, but the Ilex about the Escurial are fine; one sort produces acorns of a monstrous size, which they eat in Spain at their best tables, and they are nearly as sweet as chesnuts."

—— *Phellos.* "Quercus folio longo angusto Salicis. Catesby N. H."

—— *Phellos Var.* "Quercus virginiana Salicis folio breviore. Catesby N. H."

—— *Prinus.* "Quercus Castaneæ foliis. Catesby N. H."

—— *Prinus Var.* "Quercus virginiana muricata Castaneæ foliis subtus villosis. Pluk. Mant."
The above reference is intended for the Amaltheum, and not the Mantissa of Plukenet.

—— *Suber.* "Suber latifolium perpetuo virens. Cork Tree. C. B. P."

—— *virens.* "Quercus virginiana sempervirens foliis oblongis non sinuatis. Banister"

Ramonda pyrenaica. "Verbascum alpinum folio Borago."
It is the Cortusa No. 2 of Miller's sixth edition, and Mr. Collinson has there left the following memorandum:—"I have had it many years by the name of Bear's Ear Auricula, from its hairiness on both sides the leaf."

Ranunculus acris Var. "Ranunculus erectus flore pleno. C. B. P."

—— *asiaticus.* "Ranunculus asiaticus, varietas."

—— *bulbosus Var.* "Ranunculus bulbosus flore pleno. C. B. P."

—— *nitidus of Pursh?* "Ranunculus virginiana, foliis ternatis medio productiore caule multiflore albo. Fl. Virg."
Except as to colour the above definition is taken from one by Gronovius, which Linnæus has quoted for *R. repens,* and Pursh has queried whether his *R. nitidus* is more than a white-flowered variety of *R. aboritivus.*

—— *platanifolius Var.* "Ranunculus folio Aconiti flore albo multiplici."

Ranunculus repens Var. "Ranunculus repens flore pleno. J. B."

—— —— ? "Ranunculus montana humilis flore albo duplici, sent from Pensylvania, grows about four inches high, with exceeding double white flowers; in flower Ap. 25, 1762."

Reaumuria vermiculata? "Sedum minor arborescens."

Collinson's name most probably has been taken from Lobel's and Bauhin's of the Reaumuria, but Munting has used the same for *Salsola fruticosa*.

Reseda odorata. "Reseda ægyptiaca floribus fragrantissimis. Miller's Dict."

Mem.—"Miller's Reseda, No. 9 (sixth edition); this sweet plant is said to have been brought from Egypt by Lord Sandwich; the first time with me was July 1748, in flower."

Rhamnus Alaternus Var. (Alaternus phylica of Miller). "Alaternus seu Phylica foliis serratis. H. L."

—— *Alaternus Var. (Alaternus angustifolia of Miller).* "Alaternus foliis angustioribus et profunde incisis. H. L."

—— *Alaternus Var. (Alaternus glabra of Miller).* "Alaternus minore folio. Tourn."

—— *Alaternus Var.* "Alaternus Clusii foliis ex luteo variegatis."

—— *catharticus.* "Rhamnus catharticus anglicus."

—— *Frangula.* "Frangula nigra baccifera."

—— *infectorius.* "Rhamnus catharticus gallia."

—— *oleoides Var.* "Rhamnus hispanicus folio Buxi. Tourn."

This variety was certainly cultivated by Miller, in 1752, and I take *R. buxifolius* to be the same, though it is said to have been first introduced in 1820.

—— —— ? "Rhamnus sempervirens from Pensylvania."

Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, Jan. 22, 1756, three evergreen Rhamnus." May not this have been Bartram's name for the *Euonymus americanus*, which, if not quite evergreen, is very nearly so.

Rheum palmatum. "Lapathum orientale sive Rhabarbarum verum."

Mem.—"True Rhubarb I raised from seed sent me by Professor Sigesbeck, of Petersburgh, in 1742," and by another memorandum it appears that the seeds came from Tartary, and that "four plants were transplanted next year."

—— *Rhaponticum.* "Lapathum hortense latifolium. C. B. P."

—— *undulatum.* "Lapathum folio latissimo undulato et mucronato."

—— —— ? "Lapathum Rhabarbarum verum folio angustissimo undulato."

Mem.—"The seed of the Rhubarb with broad-curled leaves I raised first was sent me by Dr. Amman, Bot. Prof. at Petersburgh, whose father-in-law was Governor of that Province for the Russians, near where the Rhubarb grows. The seed of that, with long narrow curled leaves, was sent me by the Jesuits in China to my friend Dr. Sanches, at Petersburgh, by the Russian Caravan, and he sent it to me. P. Collinson."

Rhododendron maximum. "Chamærhododendron laurifolium sempervirens, floribus bullatis corymbosis. Cat. Sup., t. 17."

Memoranda.—"1756, June 25. The great Mountain Laurel, or Rhododendron, flowered for the first time in my garden." "The Chamærhodendron of Catesby's Nat. Hist. flowered this year, 1760, most charmingly in seven years from seed in my garden at Mill Hill. P. Collinson."

—— *ponticum.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Rhododendron hispanicum flore phœniceo. Mr. Altstromer, a Swedish gentleman, travelled all over Spain to collect all sorts of natural curiosities: near a Carmelite Convent, named Cuervo, between Cadiz and Gibralter, he was delighted with the sight of a most beautiful shrub, with red flowers, which grows on the sides of rivulets in consort with the Nerium or Oleander, and not only here, but on the sides of other rivers and brooks in Andalusia; both these elegant plants are so much admired, that they adorn their altars with them. This charming shrub is not yet known in our gardens, 1764. P. C."

Rhus copallinum. "Rhus virginianum Lentisci foliis. Lentiscus-leaved Sumach. Fl. Virg."

—— *Cotinus.* "Cotinus Coriaria. Dod. Venice Sumach. Coccygria. Lin. Hort. Cliff."

—— *Coriaria.* "Rhus foliis pinnatis altissimum."

—— *elegans.* "Rhus glabrum, panicula speciosa coccinea. Red sort. Catesby N. Hist."

Rhus glabrum. "Rhus virginicum panicula sparsa, &c. New England Sumach. Hort. Elt."

—— *radicans.* "Rhus trifoliatum radicans. Lin. Sp. Plant. 266.6., a new species from Pensylvania, but is not well described by Linnæus."

—— *radicans Var. (Toxicodendron volubilis of Miller).* "Toxicodendron amplexicaule foliis minoribus glabris. Poison Oak. Hort. Elt."

Mem.—"Jan. 20, 1760, received from J. Bartram, two roots of climbing Toxicodendron triphyllon, grows," and in another memorandum it is said to "have shot seven feet last year," and to be a fine new species.

—— *radicans Var.* "Toxicondendron rectum foliis minoribus glabris. Hort. Elt."

—— *suavolens.* Not in Catalogue.

A memorandum shews that Miller's Toxicodendron, No. 5 (sixth edition) was in Mr. Collinson's garden, and that "the leaves have an orange-like smell."

—— *succedaneum?* Not in Catalogue.

There are memoranda which shew that Mr. Collinson considered himself to be possessed of the Chinese Varnish Tree, but I apprehend that they refer to the Ailantus, which, at its first arrival, was mistaken for it.

—— *Toxicodendron.* "Toxicodendron triphyllum folio sinuato pubescente. Inst. R. H."

—— *typhynum.* "Rhus virginianum. Common Sumach. C. B. P."

—— *vernix.* "Toxicodendron foliis fructu rhomboide. Poison Ash."

—— *villosum.* "Rhus africanum trifoliatum majus. Pluk. Phyt."

—— ——— ? "Toxicodendron rectum pentaphyllum glabrum foliis latioribus. Miller's Dict."

By the description which is given in Miller's sixth edition, this appears to have been an immature plant from Maryland, and it is not noticed in either of the later editions.

Rhynchosia difformis. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Received Jan. 1760, by Capt. Budden, a root of Anonis, with yellow flowers." Both by Dillenius and Gronovius this Rhynchosia has been described as an Anonis or Ononis, which are synonymous, and it is the only North American plant that has ever received the name.

Ribes alpinum. "Ribes alpinus dulcis. J. B."

—— *Cynobasti.* "Grossularia pensylvanica fructu echinato."

—— *floridum.* "Ribes pensylvanicum fructu nigro. Miller's Dict."

That this species was first introdueed by Mr. Collinson prior to 1730, is proved by Dillenius in the Hortus Elthamensis, and in the sixth edition of Miller's Dictionary.

—— *floridum Var.* "Ribes virginianum fructu nigro."

—— *oxyacanthoides?* "Ribes virginianum, fructu nigro non spinosus, flore oblongo albo."

—— ———— ? "Two species from Pensylvania, new."

Ricinus communis. "Ricinus vulgaris. C. B. P."

Robinia hispida. "Robinia with red flowers, and the shoots armed with brown spines and deep rose-coloured flowers, sent me from South Carolina; figured by Catesby; the first in our London gardens, 1750."

Mem.—"Sir John Colliton, at Exmouth, one of the proprietors of Carolina, had sent him from thence, the first red Acacia, anno 1741;" and from his inability to find a plant in the neighbourhood of London, in 1748, Catesby's figure appears to have been taken from a dried specimen.

—— *Pseudacacia.* "Acacia folio deciduo, floribus albis odoratis an Robinia. Fl. Virg."

Rosa rubiginosa Var. "Rosa sylvestris foliis odoratis flore pleno. Fl. Virg."

The reference to the Flora Virginica indicates that this was an American plant, but we have the authority of my friend, Dr. Lindley, for considering *R. rubiginosa* and *R. suavolens* to be the same species. See Rosarum Monographia, p. 90.

Rosa ———? "Rosa sylvestris virginiana flore majore pallido."
—— ———? "Rosa sylvestris odoratissima serotina."
—— ———? "Varietas, 32 species."

Memoranda relating to the genus :—" Mr. Miller told me that he brought over the Moss Provence Rose from Holland, in the year 1727."—" Mr. Gordon has raised an Evergreen Rose, from China ; gave me a plant, Oct. 1767."—" 1765. Some pretty Dwarf Roses were brought over, this year, from France, called Burgundy Roses, not in our gardens."—" Within these two or three years two species of Dwarf Roses have been procured from France, the Dwarf Burgundy and Dwarf Rose de Meaux, given me by Mr. Gordon in 1767."—" Pere de Montfaucons, in his Travels into Italy, anno 1699, published in English in 1725, says that Dr. Negrius, Curate of a church in Ravenna, shewed him a rose tree in his garden, whose branches would shade about forty men."

Rosamarinus officinalis. "Rosamarinus hortensis. Mor. Hist."

Mem.—" Rosemary, in Italy, grows eight feet high, and as thick as one's arm."

——— *officinalis Var.* "Rosamarinus striatus sive aureus. Park. Theat."

Rubia peregrina. "Rubia sempervirens. Madder."

Rubus arcticus. Not in Catalogue.

Memoranda.—" April, 1747. Raised from seed " Rubus humilis septentrionalium, in Swedish Akerbar."—" May 18, 1747. Dr. Beck, of Sweden, sent me the Rubus humilis or Chamæmorus norvegicus ; it makes a pretty shew with its red flowers, and produces ripe fruit."

——— *chamæmorus.* "Chamæ Rubus from Sweden, thrives finely."

Mem.—" Vaccinia Nubis, Chamæmorus. In August, in the high-way from Settle to Appletreewick, a little parish on the River Wharfe, as I went down a rugged rocky hill, I observed this plant growing in the clefts of the rock on the right-hand side ; it was then in berry ; I took up some roots and planted in my garden, where it grew, but my gardener pulled it up for a common briar."

——— *occidentalis.* "Rubus nova-anglicus major erectis stipite cæruleo fructu nigro. Fl. Virg."

——— *odoratus.* "Rubus virginicus odoratus, Cornuti, flore rubro."

Rudbeckia digitata. "Rudbeckia foliis compositis angustioribus laciniatus. Fl. Virg."

Mem.—" New plant flowering in my garden, Aug. 9, 1745 ; tall Obeliscotheca opened ; continued in flower three months."

——— *fulgida.* "Rudbeckia foliis ovato-oblongis, petalis flavis, umbone atro-purpureo. Fl. Virg."

——— *hirta.* "Rudbeckia foliis lanceolato-ovatis, petalis flavis, umbone atro-purpureo. Fl. Virg."

——— *laciniata.* "Corona Solis foliis amplioribus laciniatis. Tourn."

——— *laciniata Var. (R. quinata of Miller).* "Corona Solis foliis angustioribus laciniatis. Tourn."

——— *pinnata.* "Rudbeckia caule purpureo, flore odoratissimo."

——— *purpurea.* "Rudbeckia, an Chrysanthemum Doronici-folio flore persici coloris."

It again appears in the Catalogue with the name Chrysanthemum an Obeliscotheca flore persici coloris."

——— *triloba.* "Rudbeckia foliis trilobis. Fl. Virg."

Rumex digynus. "Acetosa cambrobritannica."

——— *Lunaria.* "Acetosa arborescens ex Insulis Fortunatis. Pluk."

Ruscus aculeatus. "Ruscus myrtifolius aculeatus. Butcher's Broom. Tourn."

——— *androgynus.* "Ruscus latifolius, fructu a crenis foliorum prodeuntibus ab Insula Madeira. Alexandrian Laurel."

Mem—" John Blackburn,* Esq., of Orford, near Warrington, sent me a young plant of the great Alexandrian Laurel, 20th Sept., 1750 ; this fine plant was raised from seeds that I sent to him that were sent me from the Island of Madeira. This gentleman spares no expense in building a variety of stoves for all species of exotics ; has by much the largest Toda Panna or Sago Palm in England, and has a very great collection of all kinds of plants."

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* In a letter to Dr. Richardson, dated Aug. 12, 1742, Mr. Collinson says, " Mr. Gordon is the only gardener left that has a good stove, but now Lord Petre is gone, I am afraid all stove plants will go down ; my hopes are in Mr. Blackburn."—*Richardson's Correspondence, edited by Dawson Turner, p.* 391.

Ruscus hypoglossum. "Ruscus bis Lingua, fructu folio innascente. Tourn."
——— *hypophyllum.* "Ruscus latifolius, fructu folio innascente. Tourn."
Ruta graveolens. "Ruta major hortensis. Mor. Hist."
Salisburia adiantifolia. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Tuesday, June 9 ,1767. Mr. Gordon, senior and junior, dined at Mill Hill, and brought me in a pot what Dr. Kæmfer, in his Amonœtates Exoticæ, p. 812, names Ginko vel Ginau, arbor nucifera folio adiantino. I planted it against a south wall; stood very well all the last winter, which was very severe, 1767-8, and thrives finely." When I visited Ridgway House, at the beginning of the present century, if I am not greatly mistaken, this tree remained there against a south wall.

Salix babylonica. "Salix orientalis flagellis deorsum. Tourn."

Mem.—"Mr. Vernon, Turkey merchant at Aleppo, transplanted the Weeping Willow from the River Euphrates, and brought it with him to England, and planted it at his seat at Twickenham Park, where I saw it growing, anno 1748. This is the original of all the Willows in our gardens. In July, 1765, I measured a Weeping Willow at Mr. Snelling's, at Godalmin, Surrey, of but fifteen years' standing; it measured six feet in girth, or two feet in diameter, and the height in proportion." In the first edition of the Hortus Kewensis, on the authority of L'Heritier's Sertum Anglicanum, this species is said to have been first introduced in 1730, but the date in the second edition has been altered to 1692, from a reliance on Plukenet's, t. 173, f. 5, which on examination of the original specimen at the British Museum, I found to be an entirely different plant. By the Catalogus Plantarum, published by a Society of Gardeners, in 1730, it appears then to have been cultivated in our nurseries.

—— *pentandra.* "Salix folio laureo odorato. Phyt. Brit."
—— *purpurea.* Not in Catalogue.

As Mr. Collinson could not have been unacquainted with the *S. Helix* (i.e. the No. 11 of Ray's Synopsis), the Willow sent for the opinion of Dillenius, as mentioned at p. 35, is more likely to have been *S. purpurea*, which in 1739 had most probably not been distinguished by the British Botanists from that species, nor was it known in our shrubberies when the Society of Gardeners published their Catalogue in 1730.*

Salvia canariensis. "Sclaria folio barbato triangularis frutescens flore purpureo."
——- *ceratophylla.* "Sclarea rugosa verrucosa Cornu Cervi folio et laciniato folio. Clary. Tourn."
——- *glutinosa.* "Sclarea glutinosa, floribus lutei .... Colus Jovis. Boerh. Ind."

It again appears under C in the Catalogue, as "Colus Jovis."

——- *Horminum.* "Horminum Coma purpurea et rubra. J. B."
——- *mexicanum.* "Sclarea mexicana altissima flore purpureo. Hort. Elt."
——- *officinalis.* "Salvia major foliis rubro, albo, et luteo variegatis. Boerh. Ind."

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* This spirited undertaking, in folio, which in all respects is much more than a mere Catalogue, contains coloured figures of upwards of fifty species, from drawings by Van Huysum, and though published equally in the name of the whole Society, Mr. Miller is supposed to have been the principal contributor. His copy of the work is in my Library, and the additions, which follow in italics, have been written opposite to a List of the Members :—

1. Thomas Fairchild, *at Hoxton, died* 1729.
2. Robert Furber, *at Kensington.*
3. John Alston, *Gardener and Nurseryman, near Chelsea College.*
4. Obadiah Lowe, *at Battersea.*
5. Philip Miller, *Physic Garden, Chelsea.*
6. John Thomson, *Gardener at the Rose, Chelsea.*
7. Christopher Gray, *at Fulham.*
8. Francis Hunt, *at Putney.*
9. Samuel Driver.
10. Moses James, *Standgate, near Lambeth.*
11. George Singleton.
12. Thomas Bickerstaff.
13. William Hood.
14. Richard Cole, *at Battersea.*
15. William Welstead.
16. Benjamin Whitmill.
17. Samuel Hunt.
18. John James.
19. Stephen Bacon, *nephew and successor to Fairchild.*
20. William Spencer.

Salvia pinnata. "Salvia orientalis latifolia. Boerh. Ind."
——- *sylvestris.* "Sclarea Mellisæ folio."
——- *virgata?* "Horminum orientale foliis rugosis flore albo. Tourn. Cor."
Sambucus canadensis. "Sambucus pensylvanica cymis quinque partitis. Fl. Virg."

Among the importations from J. Bartram, in 1756, is "one plant of our native Elder."

———— *nigra Var.* "Sambucus fructu albo. Lob."
———— *racemosa.* "Sambucus montana racemosa rubra. C. B. P."
Samyda rosea. "Guidonia ulmifoliis, flore roseo. Hort. Amst."
Sanguinaria canadensis. "Sanguinaria flore albo, simplici et duplici. Hort. Elt."

In a memorandum it is called "Peccoone," which is the Indian name.

Sanguisorba canadensis. "Pimpinella canadensis."
Sanicula europea. "Sanicula officinarum. C. B. P."
———- *marilandica.* "Sanicula virginiana sylvatica, floribus albis foliis tricuspidatis. Fl. Virg."
Santolina chamæcyparissus. "Santolina foliis teretibus. Tourn."
———— *rosmarinifolia.* "Santolina. Lavender Cotton."
———— *squarrosa.* "Santolina foliis Ericæ vel Sabinæ. Tourn."
Sapium ilicifolium. "Ilex agrifolia. Bot. Monsp."

This species is not noticed in the Hortus Kewensis, and in the Hortus Britannicus is said to have been first introduced to our gardens in 1820, but was certainly cultivated by Miller, under Plumier's name of Mancanilla aquifolii foliis, when the sixth edition of his Dictionary was published in 1752, and he had raised it from seed, which Dr. Houston sent him.

Saponaria officinalis Var. "Lychis Saponaria Hellebori albi folio."

I take this to be the remarkable variety which Gerard has figured from Northamptonshire; and Miller, who says that it remained forty years unaltered in the Physic Garden, has arranged it as a separate species in the eighth edition of his Dictionary, with the name of *S. hybrida.*

Sarracenia flava. "Sarracenia foliis longioribus and angustioribus. Catesby Hist."

Mem.—"June 12, 1763. The yellow Sarracenia is now, for the first time, in flower, and I believe the first time one was ever seen in England, all of a fine lemon colour." By the sixth edition of the Gardener's Dictionary, it appears that, in 1752, *S. flava* was known in our gardens, but Miller expresses his belief that neither of the species had then ever flowered in England, and although both were probably brought over by the younger Tradescant, in 1640, they were first cultivated with success by Mr. Collinson.

————- *purpurea.* "Sarracenia canadensis foliis cavis et auritis. Catesby Hist."

Mem.—"Sarracenia canadensis has for some years flowered annually, being placed in large pots, and the roots set only in moss, and no earth, and then the pots set in pans of water, kept always full; this makes an artificial bog, in which they naturally grow; the plants were sent me from New York, anno 1755."

————- *variolaris.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Jan., 1762, received from J. Bartram, one Sarracenia, a dwarf species."

Satureja juliana. "Satureja vera myrtifolia."
———- *montana.* "Satureja montana. C. B. P."
Saururus cernuus. "Saururus foliis cordatis spicis solitariis folio longioribus. Fl. Virg."
Saxifraga aizoides. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Saxifraga alpina angustifolia, Brewer, from Bradford, Yorkshire, sent me, May 4, 1744."

———— *aspera.* "Saxifraga alpina sedifolio serrato."
———— *Cotyledon.* "Saxifraga alpina sedifolio, multiflora alba. Pyramidal Sedum. Tourn."
———— *Cotyledon Var.* "Saxifraga alpina rotundifolia, oris cartilagineis."
———— *crassifolia.* "Saxifraga foliis ovatis sibirica."
———— *Geum.* "Geum folio rotundo major. Tourn."

Saxifraga granularis Var. "Saxifraga rotundifolia alba, flore pleno. Boerh. Ind."
——— *hirsuta?* "Geum folio oblongo."
——— *hypnoides.* "Saxifraga muscosa trifido folio. Ladies' Cushion. Inst. R. H."
——— *nivalis.* "Saxifraga floribus compactis."
——— *oppositifolia.* "Saxifraga Snowdensis ericoides flore cæruleo. Tourn."
——— *pensylvanica.* "Saxifraga pensylvanica floribus muscosis. Hort. Elt."

Though it is correctly stated in the Hortus Kewensis, that this Saxifraga was cultivated in Sherard's Garden, before 1732, it is acknowledged in the Hortus Elthamensis to have been sent there by Mr. Collinson; and Miller, in the sixth edition of his Dictionary, says that it was Mr. Collinson who introduced the species from Pensylvania.

——— *umbrosa.* "Geum alpinum minus. Tourn."
——— ——— "Saxifraga Lingua Anserina."
Scabiosa cretica. "Scabiosa frutescens et varietas."
——— *ukranica Var.* "Scabiosa orientalis folio argenteo flore purpureo."
Schrankia uncinata. Not in Catalogue.

Arthur Dobbs, Esq., Governor of North Carolina, in a letter to Mr. Collinson, dated at Brunswick, Jan. 24, 1760, says, "The most curious plants I have seen here, are two of the Sensitive kind; one grows two or three feet high, and the stalks are all over prickly, like a brier; by striking a bush with a whip, it will instantly close up all its leaves, and bears a pretty blush-red globular flower, the size of a nut." In 1765, Mr. Collinson received "a Sensitive Brier" from Mr. Bartram.

Schubertia capensis. "Cupressus capensis, lately raised by Gordon, 1763."
——— *disticha.* "Cupressus virginiana foliis Acaciæ deciduis. Catesby, t. 11. Hort. Amst. t. 59."
Scutellaria orientalis. "Cassida orientalis, flore luteo, Chamædrys folio."
——— *pilosa (Var?)* "Scutellaria an Cassida cærulea virginiana glabra. Fl. Virg."

This specific definition has been obviously abbreviated by Mr. Collinson from Plukenet, p. 338, t. 313, f. 4, which Linnæus has erroneously quoted for *S. integrifolia*, and by Pursh it is said to be his *S. pilosa*.

——— *versicolor of Nuttal.* "Cassida catariæfolia, flore cæruleo labio inferiore albo. Virginia."
Sedum acre. "Sedum parvum acre flore luteo. J. B. R. S."
——— *aizoon.* "Sedum sibiricum flore luteo foliis planis undulatis."
——— *album.* "Sedum minus teretifolium album. C. B. P.'
——— *Anacampseros.* "Sedum Cepæa Pantii."
——— *anglicum.* "Sedum minimum non acre flore albo. R. S."
——— *Cepæa.* Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"In the year 1745, Sedum Cepæa dictum, Herm. Hort. L. Batav. first appeared in my garden, in many different places, but by what means I cannot imagine, for I never saw it anywhere before." There seems to have been a dispute about this plant, which was settled by Blackstone, and he furnished the foregoing name.

——— *dasyphyllum.* "Sedum minus circinato folio. C. B. P."
——— *hispanicum.* "Sedum hispanicum flore albo, 10 stamens, 5 petals, different from all others."
——— *hybridum.* "Sedum sibiricum Chamædrifolium flore luteo."
——— *reflexum.* "Sedum minus luteum ramulis reflexis. C. B. P."
——— *reflexum Var.* "Sedum minus hæmatoides. R. S."
——— *rupesdre.* "Sedum minus a rupe St. Vincentii. R. S."
——— *sexangulare?* "Sedum minus teretifolium luteum. C. B. P."

This plant of Bauhin's has been quoted by Linnæus for a variety of *S. rubens*.

——— *stellatum.* "Sedum echinatum vel stellatum flore albo. J. B."
——— *verticillatum.* "Sedum foliis quaternis verticillatis ramosissimum flore albo."

Sempervivum arachnoideum. "Sedum montanum tomentosum. Cobweb. C. B. P."

——— *arboreum Var.* "Sedum majus arborescens foliis variegatis. Boerh. Ind."

Mem.—"The variegated tree Sedum, produced by accident at the Dutchess of Beaufort's, at Badminton."

——— *canariense.* "Sedum canarinum foliis omnium maximis. H. A."

——— *globuliferum.* "Sedum majus globulis decidentibus. Tumbling. Mor. Hist."

——— *montanum.* "Sedum majus montanum floribus rubentibus. C. B. P."

——— *tectorum.* "Sedum majus vulgare. C. B. P."

Senecio coriaceus. "Doria orientalis Limonii folio. Hort. Elt."

——— *elegans Var.* "Senecio africana flore rubro."

——— *halimifolius.* "Doria africana arborescens foliis crassis et succulentis. Hort. Elt."

——— *longifolius.* "Jacobæa africana, flore amplo luteo. Volk."

Serratula coronata. "Serratula sibirica flore purpureo."

Sida alba. Not in Catalogue.

Dillenius says that the plant figured in the Hortus Elthamensis, was raised from seed which Mr. Collinson procured from Bengal.

—— *dioica.* "Napæa papaya folio, flore albo."

—— *Napæa.* Not in Catalogue.

Memoranda.—"Napæa Malva Manihot folio, first raised from seed, May, 1748."—"1748. Napæa, or Pensylvania Mallow, first flowered."

—— *occidentalis.* "Abutilon vesicarium flore et fructu majore. Hort. Elt."

Sideritis canariensis. "Stachys canariensis frutescens Verbascifolio. Tourn."

——— *perfoliata.* "Stachys Phlomis folio."

——— ——— ? "Sideritis nova flore purpurea. Hist. Oxon."

This might probably have been the plant with purple flowers which Miller has erroneously described for the Linnean *Sideritis hirsuta.*

Sieversia alpina (Geum alpinum of Miller). "Geum alpinum sive ...... of Parkinson."

Most other Authors have followed Linnæus in arranging this plant as a variety of *S. montanum.*

——— *montana.* "Caryophyllata montana flore luteo magno."

Silene acaulis. "Caryophyllus Snowdensis minimus."

—— *fruticosa.* "Lychnis myrtifolia splendente."

—— *stellata.* "Lychnis alba petalis fimbriatis foliis cruciatim positis. Fl. Virg."

It is entered in the Catalogue a second time as "Lychnis flore fimbriato from Pensylvania."

—— *virginica?* "A new species of Pensylvania tall Lychnis. Ponthieu, 1765."

—— *viscosa Var.* "Lychnis viscosa flore pleno."

—— ——— "Lychnis, another new sort from Dr. Fothergill, 1765."

Silphium —— ? "Silphium. Three species in my garden, anno 1767, all new; Gordon raised them from Virginia five or six years past by my procuring."

One of these species appears by the Hortus Kewensis to have been *S. perfoliatum*, and most probably the others were *S. connatum* and *S. terebinthinacium*, which are said to have been introduced in 1765. "A broad-leaved Silphium" is one of the plants stolen from the garden in 1768.

Sisymbrium acutangulum? "Erysimum sibiricum foliis Dens Leonis."

Except that 'sibiricum' has been substituted for 'pyrenaicum,' the above is a name of Tournfort's, and it has been quoted both by Linnæus and Allioni for *Sinapis pyrenaica*, which is the *Sisymbrium acutangulum* of De Candolle.

——— ——— ? "Eruca, varietas."

Sisyrinchium anceps. "Bermudiana minor virginiana. Hort. Elt."

Sisyrinchium bermudianum. "Bermudiana major. T. R. H."
"Sisyrhinchium flore purpureo et luteo, C. B. P.," of the Catalogue is the same species.

Smilacina bifolia. "Unifolium."
Several of the old Authors used this singular name for the species.

——— *racemosa.* Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Two roots of branched Solomon's Seals sent me over by J. Bartram, anno 1765."

——— *stellata?* "Smilax flore albo canadense foliis polygonati. Cornut."
Mem.—With the foregoing species Mr. Collinson received "two roots of clustered Solomon's Seal."

Smilax aspera Var. "Smilax angustifolia from Mahon. Gordon."

——— *Pseudo-China.* "Smilax virginiana latis Canellæ foliis, radice crassa and carnosa. Pluk. Phyt."

——— *virginiana of Miller.* "Smilax virginiana viticulis asperis foliis angustioribus maculatis. Pluk."
I take it to be t. 110, f. 4, of the Phytographia that is here referred to.

Smyrnium aureum. "Smyrnium floribus luteis, foliis caulinis decompositis. Fl. Virg."

Solanum bonariense. "Solanum bonariense arborescens, papas floribus. Hort. Elt."

——— *dulcamara Var.* "Solanum scandens, foliis variegatis. H. R. Par."

——— *ovigerum.* "Melongena, varietas."

——— *Pseudo Capsicum.* "Solanum fruticosum bacciferum. C. B. P."

——— *sodomeum.* "Solanum pomiferum frutescens africanum. H. L."

Soldanella alpina. "Soldanella alpina rotundifolia. C. B. P."

Solidago aspera. "Virga aurea virginiana aspera foliis brevioribus serratis. Hort. Elt."

——— *cæsia.* "Virga aurea marilandica cæsia glabra. Hort. Elt."
In the Hortus Kewensis the first cultivation of this species is ascribed to Sherard; but in the Hortus Elthamensis it is said, by Dillenius, "E. Marilandia procuravit et nobiscum communicavit Petr. Collinson."

——— *canadensis.* "Virga aurea pensylvanica humilis."

——— *marilandica of Miller.* "Virga aurea marilandica spicis florum racemosis. Mart. Hist. R. Plant."

——— *mexicana.* "Virga aurea virginiana Limonii folio. H. R. Par."

——— *odora.* "Virga aurea pensylvanica Coriandri odore."
Mem.—"Sweet-scented Pensylvania Golden-rod makes a fine tea."

——— *rigida.* "Solidago rigida. Lin. Spec. Plant., 880.10. A new species from Pensylvania, I raised last year, 1760, from seed."

——— *rugosa.* "Virga aurea nova angliæ, rugosis foliis crenatis. Hort. Elt."

——— *sempervirens.* "Virga aurea erecta Cornuti, from Gordon, Pensylvania."

——— *Virgaurea.* "Solidago."

Sophora alopecuroides. "Glycyrrhiza siliquosa. C. B. P."

Spartium junceum Var. Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"I first introduced the Spanish Broom with double flowers; it was sent me from Nuremberg, anno 1746, in a pot nicely wickered all over; it cost there a golden ducat; came from thence down the Elbe to Hambro', and was brought by first ship to London, in good order. I soon inarched it on the single flowered Broom, and gave it to Gray and Gordon, two famous nurserymen, and the public soon had it from them."

Spielmannia africana. "Lantana. Ivy-leaved Jasmine. Lin. Hort. Cliff."

Spigelia marilandica. "Lonicera. Indian Pink. Catesby."
Mem.—"1744. Catesby's red-flowering Gentian flowered for the first time. In Carolina called Pink Root; a fine plant."

Spiræa betulifolia. "Spiræa pensylvanica, foliis rotundis glabris, minime serratis floribus rubris. Miller's Dict."
Although it is omitted in the seventh and eighth, the foregoing definition appears in the sixth edition of the Gardener's Dictionary, and the plant must therefore have been cultivated by Miller prior to 1752.

Spiræa filipendula. "Filipendula vulgaris. C. B. et flore pleno."

Mem.—"May 4, 1744. Mr. Brewer, from Bradfield, Yorkshire, sent me two roots of double Filipendula, lately discovered," and from another memorandum it appears to have been found growing wild near Pontefract, and considered to be a great rarity.

——— *hypericifolia.* "Spiræa hypericifolio non crenato. Inst. R. H."

——— *lobata of Willd.* "Not in Catalogue."

Mem.—"The Ulmaria, with a fine bright red flower, a native of Virginia, sent to me by J. Bartram, the first plant in England, in the year 1762." I believe this to be the *S. lobata* of Willdenow and of the American Botanists, but *S. lobata* of the Hortus Kewensis is said to be a native of Siberia.

——— *opulifolia.* "Spiræa floribus albis, foliis Opuli. Fl. Virg."

——— *salicifolia.* "Spiræa salicis folio. Spiræa vulgo. Tourn."

——— *salicifolia Var.* "Spiræa pensylvanica foliis oblongis crenatis floribus albis." Miller's Dict."

——— *tomentosa.* Not in Catalogue.

S. tomentosa, in the Hortus Kewensis, is said to have been first introduced to our gardens by Mr. Collinson, in 1736.

——— *Ulmaria Var.* "Ulmaria flore pleno."

This variety appears to have been discovered in the North of England, and sent by Mr. Knowlton to Mr. Collinson, in 1745.

Stapelia hirsuta, &c.? "Asclepias africana aizoides an Fritillaria crassa major et minor. Com. Rar."

Staphylea pinnata. "Staphylodendron sylvestre vulgare quinque folio. H. L."

——— *trifolia.* "Staphylodendron virginianum triphyllum. Fl. Virg."

Statice Limonium Var. "Limonium anglicum minus."

Sternbergia lutea. "Amaryllis spatha uniflora. Autumnal Narcissus. Lin."

Stillingia sebifera? Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"I saw one of the *true* Tallow Trees *against a wall* at Lord Northumberland's, at Sion House, May 16, 1760, when I dined there," and it is said in the first edition of the Hortus Kewensis, that the *Croton sebiferum* had been introduced by his Lordship in 1755. By a letter from Dr. Sibthorp, dated Oxon, Nov. 20, 1757, it appears that up to this period some other plant had generally passed for the Tallow Tree, and there is a torn and useless specimen "raised from seed from China," of which, in deference to the Professor's opinion, the name has been changed from *true* to *bastard* Tallow Tree. There is also a broad strongly bilobed leaf marked by Mr. Collinson to be the wild Tallow Tree, but it is quite unlike that of a black Poplar, which, from the description of Osbeck, and the figures of Plukenet and Petiver, the leaf of the Stillingia resembles. According to Petiver his plant grew in Chusan.

Stokesia cyanea. "Carthamus niger from Carolina, a new plant, raised by Mr. Gordon, 1764; sent me a plant Nov. 1, 1767."

Struthiopteris germanica. "Struthiopteris vera russica fol. auriculata filiciformis. Ammani."

Under the name of *Onoclea struthiopteris* it is said, in the Hortus Kewensis, to have been first introduced by Mr. Collinson, in 1760.

Stuartia virginica. "Stuartia virginica foliis ovatis serratis caule fruticoso. Catesby Hist."

Mem.—"Stewartia, an elegant flowering tree (vide Catesby), from Virginia, named after the surname of Lord Bute, a most knowing Botanist; first raised by Mr. Gordon; he gave me, this year, 1761, a fine plant for my garden, which thrives well."

Styrax officinale. "Styrax folio Mali Cotonei. C. B. P."

——— *officinale Var.* "Styrax persica, foliis ovato-lanceolatis superne glabris, inferne villosis."

This may perhaps have been the Styrax, called Rosa mallas, which is said by Miller to grow on the island of Cobross, at the upper end of the Red Sea.

Sutherlandia frutescens. "Colutea foliis ovato-lanceolatis obtusis emarginatis, alis vix calyce longioribus, squamulæ minutissimæ. Æthiopian Colutea. Lord Bute."

"Colutea Æthiopica, flore phoenicio foliis Barba Jovis, Breyn. Cat.," which also appears in the Catalogue, is the same plant.

Swietenia Mahogoni. Not in Catalogue.

Memoranda.—"June, 1739. Raised four pots of Mahogany from seed, sent by Dr. Witt to Bartram, from Pensylvania."—"Sept., 1763. Ordered to be made a saw, thirteen feet long, to cut down a great Mahogany Tree in Jamaica, thirty feet round, or ten feet diameter, and seventy feet high to the first branch."

Symphoria glomerata. "Symphoricarpos foliis alatis. St. Peter's Wort. Hort. Elt."

Symphytum orientale. "Symphytum orientale. Tourn."

Symplocarpus fœtidus. Not in Catalogue.

Catesby's drawing was made from the garden at Peckham, and he says "that the introduction of this most curious plant, with innumerable others, is owing to the indefatigable attachment of Mr. Collinson, who, in the year 1735, received it from Pensylvania." Under the name of Arum Betæfolia or Skunk Root, there are numerous memoranda of its having flowered, and of its continuing to do so annually "without the least appearance of green leaves."

Syringa persica. "Lilac folio Ligustri. Persian Lilac. Tourn."

——— *persica Var.* "Lilac laciniato folio. Persian Lilac. Tourn."

——— *persica Var.* "Lilac folio Ligustri, flore albo. Persian Lilac."

——— *vulgaris.* "Lilac. Varietas."

Mem.—"Lord Petre was particularly fond of the White Lilac, and directed his gardener to gather none but white seed; he raised more than five thousand plants that flowered in 1741, and out of that number but about twenty came white, the rest all blue, so that white seems to be only a seminal variety from the blue."

Tagetes erecta. "Tagetes maximus odoratus, et varietas."

Tamarix gallica. "Tamariscus narbonensis. Lobel Icon."

——— *germanica.* "Tamariscus germanica. Lobel Icon."

Tarchonanthus camphoratus. "Tarchonanthus salicis capreæ foliis odoratis. African Tree Conyza, with a sage leaf and rosemary smell. Vaill. Mem."

There again appears in the Catalogue "Elichrysum maximum africanum, Hort. Leyd," which is the same species.

Teesdalia nudicaulis? "Cardamine caule nudo foliis duobus digitatis sapore acri floribus albis."

I had marked it to be *Dentaria diphylla?* but the flowers of that species are said by Pursh to be pale-red with a tinge of yellow, and can hardly believe that Mr. Collinson would have mistaken the Teesdalia for a Cardamine.

Tenoria difforme. "Bupleurum capense Pini folio. Fl. Leyd."

Tephrosia virginiana. Not in Catalogue.

Mem.—"Mar. 30, 1758. Received from J. Bartram his red-flowering Galega;" and, of a former importation, on Jan. 30, 1756, it is remarked, "a fine plant, but don't prosper." This species also appears, by the Flora Virginica, edit. ii., p. 111, to have been cultivated by Mr. Collinson.

Tetragonolobus purpureus. "Lotus ruber, siliqua angulosa. Winged Pea. C. B. P."

It must have originated in a misprint in the Hortus Kewensis, and all other Authors have copied it by ascribing the first introduction of this species to 1796, instead of 1596.

Tetragonotheca helianthoides. "Tetragonotheca virginiaca, Doronici folio."

Mem.—"Is called the Mellow Apple Flower, in Virginia, from the similitude of smell with a mellow apple."

Teucrium canadense? Not in Catalogue.

In a letter from Mr. Collinson to Linnæus, dated Aug. 5, 1746, which has been published in the Linnean Correspondence, he mentions the *Leonurus canadensis* to be a charming plant, then finely in blossom. See vol. i., p. 16, and a note by Sir J. E. Smith.

——— *flavum.* "Chamædrys frutescens flore luteo."

"Teucrium multis, J. B.," of the Catalogue, is the same species.

——— *fruticans.* "Teucrium bæticum. Clus. Hist."

——— *latifolium.* "Teucrium hispanicum latiore folio. Inst. R. H."

Mem.—"Miller's fourth Teucrium (edit. seven), brought by Sir Charles Wager, from Gibraltar Hill, anno 1727; was not before in our gardens."

——— *Polium.* "Polium hispanicum thymifolio flore albo."

——— *Polium Var.* "Polium hispanicum serpyllifolio purpurascente. Inst. R. H."

Thalictrum alpinum. "Thalictrum montanum minimum. Ray. Syn."

——— *anemonoides Var.* "Thalictrum flore albo duplici, from Pensylvania."

Thalictrum dioicum. "Thalictrum virginianum flore albo foliis Aquilegiæ. Fl. Virg."
——— *lucidum.* "Thalictrum minus magno flore albo folio lucido."
——— *purpurascens.* "Thalictrum virginianum flore rubente."
——— *speciosum.* "Thalictrum tenuifolium mãjus flore luteo."
Thuja cupressoides. "Cypressus capensis, lately raised by Gordon, 1763."
It is generally said to have been first introduced in 1790, but if *Cupressus africana* of Miller is the same, he had some young plants of it in 1756.
——— *occidentalis.* "Thuja Theophrasti canadensis. C. B. P."
——— *occidentalis Var.* "Thuja from New York."
——— *orientalis.* "Cypressus Chinensis, vulgo Chinese Arbor Vitæ."
This species again appears in the Catalogue with the name of "Thuja chinensis squamis reflexo acuminatis," and the following extract from a letter, dated Feb. 1, 1743, from the Duke of Richmond to Mr. Collinson, shews the high estimation in which this plant was held a century ago:—"I am sorry to find by Miller that I am not likely to have the Chinese Thuja. I own, if it belonged to any body that would sell it, I should be foolish enough to offer ten guineas for it, because it is the only one in England that can match that which I have already."
Thymus Mastichina. "Marum an Mastichina. Mastick Thyme. Boerh. Ind."
——— *Serpyllum Var.* "Serpyllum folio ex albo et viridi vario. H. L."
——— *Serpyllum Var.* "Serpyllum vulgare hirsutum. Ray Syn."
——— *Serpyllum Var.* "Serpyllum citratum. Ger. Emac."
Tofieldia pubens of Hort. Kew. "Asphodelus foliis angustis gramineis flore parvo albo. Fl. Virg."
According to Gronovius, this plant of Clayton's is that which he has defined in both the editions of the Flora Virginia, and which Linnæus (from specimens which he furnished) has described as an Antherium in the Hortus Cliffortianus, and all the three in the Hortus Kewensis are quoted for *T. pubens.*
Trachelium cæruleum. "Trachelium azureum umbelliferum. Pont. Bald."
Tradescantia virginica. "Ephemerum virginianum flore cæruleo, purpureo, et albo. Fl. Virg."
Trichonema Bulbocodium. "Bulbocodium crocifolium flore violaceo. T. Cor."
It is erroneously placed for *Bulbocodim vernum* at p. 7, and both the memoranda attached to that species more probably belong to the Trichonema.
Trientalis europæa. "Alsinanthemum, in fine flower May 20, 1761. Syn."
At p. 4, the name of Alsinanthemum has been erroneously assigned to *Arenaria verna.*
Trifolium rubens. "Trifolium montanum spica longissima rubente. C. B. P."
Trillium erectum. "Solanum (an Herba Paris) triphyllum canadenseCornutius, flowered freeely this year, 1758."
——— *erythrocarpum.* Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Received by Capt. Budden, Jan. 1760, two roots Canada Herb Paris, or True Love, grows," and in a list of plants stolen from Mr. Collinson's garden,* July 5, 1768, is "two roots of Pensylvania Herba Paris, with white flowers and large red fruit the size of a gooseberry."
Triosteum perfoliatum. "Triosteum latiore folio, flore rutilo. Dr. Tinkar's Weed vulgo. Hort. Elt."
This is the plant so called by Barton in his Floræ Philadelphicæ, and which may now perhaps generally pass by that name; but, from Plukenet, t. 104, f. 2, the *T. angustifolium* is more likely to be the original Dr. Tinkar's Weed. The species again appears in the Catalogue, with the name of "Lonicera floribus verticillatis, fructu trispermo."
Trollius europæus. "Helleborus flore globoso. Lin. Hort. Cliff."
Tropæolum majus. "Nasturtium indicum maximum flore pleno."
——— *minus.* "Nasturtium varietas an Acriviola."
Uraria lagopodioides. "Hedysarum chinense trifoliatum foliis orbicularis."

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* For several years previous a system of robbing gardens had been carried on, by some thief obviously well acquainted with the rarity and value of plants; and Miller, in a letter to Mr. Collinson, dated Oct. 22, 1765, says that the person he supected "has been twice last week at Williamson's garden at Chelsea; one of his men was so near as to know him, but his gun missed fire."

Uvularia perfoliata. "Uvularia caule perfoliato floribus flavis. Fl. Virg."
———— *sessilifolia?* "Uvularia pensylvanica."
Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, from Pensylvania, Jan. 22, 1756, a sod of Uvularia," and the short definition otherwise answers almost equally to every other Uvularia, and Streptopus (which had not then been separated), but the only pensylvanian species given by Dr. Barton, in his Floræ Philadelphicæ, are *U. perfoliata* and *U. sessilifolia*.

Vaccinium diffusum. "Vaccinium an Vitis Idæa arborescens pensylvanica Cerasi folio."
———— *frondosum.* "Vaccinium an Vitis Idæa humilior foliis Arbuti. Fl. Virg."
———— *Myrtillus.* "Vaccinium an Vitis Idæa caule angulato. Hurts."
———— *tenellum?* "Vaccinium an Vitis Idæa myrtifolio, Pensylvania."
The myrtle-leaved *V. pensylvanicum* of Miller, is an uncertain species, and so is the Vitis Idæa *Æthiopica* of Plukenet, t. 321, f. 4, which he has imperfectly quoted."
———— *uliginosum.* Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Nov. 8, 1762. The Dutchess of Portland sent us the great Bilberry, from the north."
———— *virgatum.* "Vaccinium an Vitis Idæa Euonymi folio, splendente. Fl. Virg."
The leaves of *V. virgatum* vary considerably in the same individual, and I have supposed that this may be the species, chiefly from a knowledge of its having been cultivated by Mr. Collinson, and he is said, in the Hortus Kewensis, to have first introduced it.
———— *Vitis Idæa.* "Vaccinium an Vitis Idæa foliis perennantibus. Evergreen."

Valeriana officinalis Var. "Valeriana major alba. Mor. Umb."
———— *rubra.* "Valeriana rubra. C. B. P."

Veratrum album. "Veratrum flore subviridi. Hellebore. Tourn."
———— *nigrum.* "Veratrum flore atro-rubente. Tourn."
———— *viride.* "Veratrum pensylvanicum flore viridi lutescente."
Mem.—"A new Hellebore, sent me from Pensylvania, in leaf much like our common white Hellebore, but its flowers grow in large spikes, and are greenish with yellow stamina; first flowered May 23, 1742."

Verbascum Blattaria. "Blattaria lutea."
———— *nigrum Var. flore albo.* "Verbascum alpinum. H. R. P."
———— *phlomoides.* "Verbascum luteo magno. C. B. P."
———— *phœniceum.* "Blattaria perennis virginica flore purpureo."
———— *thapsoides?* "Verbascum flore aureo."

Verbena spuria. "Verbena foliis Urticæ floribus cæruleis. Fl. Virg."

Vernonia glauca. "Serratula virginiana foliis rigidis altissima. Par. Bat."
Hermann, in the Paradisus Batavus, for this species has quoted the "Serratula non laciniata" of Sutherland, and if this is correct, it must have been cultivated in Edinburgh prior to 1683.
———— *noveboracensis.* "Serratula virginiana longis folio floribus purpureis umbellatis. Hort. Elt."

Veronica hybrida. "Veronica spicata Cambro-Britannica. Ray Syn."
———— *longifolia.* "Veronica major latifolia erecta. Mor. Hist."
———— *prostrata.* "Veronica multicaulis pannonica. Tourn."
The *V. pannonica* of Miller, for which he has quoted the above plant of Tournfort's, I take to be *V. prostrata*, and it was cultivated in the Chelsea garden in 1752. Miller's description of the beautiful green flowers, in the eighth edition of the Dictionary, is obviously a lapsus.

Viburnum acerifolium. "Opulus virginianus floribus in Umbella candidis, foliis Aceris. Fl. Virg."
———— *dentatum.* "Viburnum, new species from Pensylvania."
Mem.—"1739, a species of Tinus or Opulus, sent me by Dr. Witt, from Pensylvania, resembles a Laurus tinus blossom," and by the second edition of the Flora Virginica, as well as the Hortus Kewensis, *V. dentatum* (or its variety *V. pubescens*) appears to have been cultivated by Mr. Collinson.
———— *lævigatum* "Cassine vera perquam similis Arbuscula. Cassioberry Bush. Pluk. Mant."
Mem.—"Cassine, the Cassioberry Bush, or South Sea Tea, flowered anno 1761, at Lord Northumberland's; Umbels, white flowers; is a Viburnum."

Viburnum lantanoides? "Viburnum folio cordato from Pensylvania."
——— *nitidum.* Not in Catalogue.
Mem.—"Received from John Bartram, Jan. 22, 1756, a sod of dwarf Viburnums." In the Hortus Kewensis this species has been traced back to the nursery of Mr. Christopher Gray, in 1758, and to his and other nurseries Mr. Collinson was a most liberal contributor.

——— *nudum.* "Tinus virginiana foliis ovatis. Fl. Virg."
Mem.—"Received from J. Bartram, Jan. 22, 1756, one root of Swamp Viburnum."
——— *Opulus.* "Opulus flore globoso et flore simplici."
——— *prunifolium.* "Viburnum foliis Pruni, floribus albis, bacca edulis. Fl. Virg."
This species again appears in the Catalogue with the name of "Mespilus prunifolio non spinosa fructu nigricante. Black Haw. Pluk."*
——— *Tinus.* "Tinus Clusii and four species. Clus. Hist."
A Memorandum shews that the four species, or rather varieties were, the hairy-leaved, the shining leaved (*i. e.*, *V. lucidum* of Miller) the rough-leaved, and the small-leaved Laurustinus.

Vicia cassubica. "Vicia multiflora frutescens. Breyn. Pro."
Vinca Minor Var. "Pervinca flore pleno purpureo. Tourn. et varietas."
Viola debilis. "Viola virginiana foliis cordatis. Fl. Virg."
——— *montana.* "Viola erecta flore cæruleo. Mor. Hist."
——— *odorata Var.* "Viola lusitanica flore cæruleo, odoratissima."
Mem.—"The Portugal Violet, remarkable for its early flowering, sweet scent, and large yellowish green leaves, was, with the long-podded yellow wood Sorrel, raised out of mould sent from that country in a tub of plants by my ingenious friend Mr. Power. I have obliged many ladies with roots, who admire them for their fragrance; sent 4th May, 1741." In another memorandum, Mr. Collinson says that "it flowers about Christmas, and has a rich odour beyond ours."

——— *pedata.* "Viola virginiana, foliis palmatis. Fl. Virg."
Viscum album. Not in Catalogue.
Mr. Collinson has left a record of some observations which he made on the propagation of this curious plant in 1739, and appears to have watched its growth from the droppings of Thrushes on the boughs in Lord Petre's Park, at Thorndon. There are also several memoranda relating to its growth on different trees, and the following, which comprises all that is most interesting in the others, suffices to shew that it was cultivated at Mill Hill. "Trees on which Misletoe† has been found growing by Mr. Knowlton."‡

"1. On the Lime Tree at Bone Gate, East Barnett and Cannons, Duke of Chandos, Edgware.
2. On Nuts and Filberts at Market-street.
3. On the Mountain Ash or Quick Beam.
4. On Apple Trees.
5. On the Crabs.
6. On White Thorn.
7. On the Acacia or Robinia.
8. On the Pear Tree.
9. On the Maple in Yorkshire and Huntingdonshire.
10. On Aria Theophrasti or White Beam, on Sussex Downs.
11. On the Abele or Poplar, at Ashton, near Rotherham, and at Lord Holdernesse's.
12. On the Ash at Lord Tilney's, at Tilney Park, in Hampshire.
13. On the Elm,
14. On the Willow,
15. On the Buckthorn,
16. On the Sallow,
17. On the Service,
} These all were observed at Esquire Blackburn's, and in Lancashire and in Westmorland, in 1764.
18. On a Holly Branch, which was at a druggist's in Bow-lane, Cheapside.
19. On a Virginia Walnut Tree, growing in our fields at Mill Hill.
20. On the Oak (which is very rare), Mr. Knowlton has twice seen it. In August, 1765, three plants were found growing on the Oak on the estate of —— White, Esq., at Watling Wells."

* With a query at p. 3, I had assigned this plant of Plukenet's for the *Amelanchier vulgaris*, and the following entry in the Catalogue, which belongs to that species, I had unaccountably overlooked:—"Amelanchier, species of Mespilus, with small whitish green leaves."

† In the Gardener's Chronicle, vol. i., p. 687, I have given a list of the Trees on which I found the Misletoe, at Croome, and other places in Worcestershire.

‡ By one of the memoranda of Mr. Collinsons's, which Mr. Lambert has published in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, vol. x., p. 277, it appears that Thomas Knowlton was in the service as chief gardener of the Duke of Devonshire, and a more full account of his merits is given in Pulteney's Sketches.

Vitex Agnus Castus. "Vitex sive Agnus Castus flore albido. H. R. P."

Wistaria frutescens. "Glycine caule perenni. Carolina Kidney Bean Tree. Lin. Hort. Cliff."

Xerophyllum asphodeloides. "Veratrum pensylvanicum angustifolio flore albo."

Mem.—"1748. A new species of Veratrum or White Hellebore with long narrow-triangular leaves; has remarkable nectariums; now in flower."

Yucca. None in the Catalogue.

Memoranda.—"I have five different species of Yucca's; the three sorts, mentioned by Miller (Gardener's Dict., sixth edit.), and two great-leaved species, with broad and narrow leaves not mentioned by Miller, but are figured and described in the Hortus Elthamensis." "Miller's third sort (*Y. draconis*) I raised from seed; in eighteen years this sort arrived to sixteen feet high, and flowered Oct. 12, 1741." There is also a memorandum of Mr. Collinson's, having flowered on "July 16, the Pensylvania Yucca folio filamentoso, perhaps the first of the species that has flowered in England."

Zanthoxylum Clava Herculis. "Zanthoxylum Lentisci foliis. Toothache Tree. Virginia, vide Catesby Nat. Hist."

The foregoing reference shews that at least an attempt had been made to cultivate Catesby's plant at Mill Hill, but it was probably unsuccessful, and Mr. Collinson has added the following memorandum to the article Xanthoxylum, in the seventh edition of Miller's Dictionary:—"This day, July 1, 1762, went to see the old garden of my late old friend, Charles Dubois, at Mitcham; Toothache, or Zanthoxylum Tree, No. 1, was then in flower, a small green flower on a small spike, perhaps the only tree now in England; grows against a wall." Mr. Loudon informs us though the house has been pulled down, that many of the trees which Mr. Dubois planted still remain. See Arb. and Frut. Brit., vol. i., p. 63. De Candolle has quoted Catesby's figure for *Z. tricarpum*, but Catesby has described his plant with four black shining seeds in each capsule.

———— *fraxineum.* "Zanthoxylum foliis pinnatis from New York; is there called the Prickly Ash; in flower in June."

Zephyranthes Atamasco. "Amaryllis an Lilio-Narcissus uniflora, Atamasco Lily. Catesby Hist."

Mem.—"1748. Two pots filled with Atamasco Lilies, in flower April 18; sent me from Virginica by Mr. Clayton." By another memorandum, Mr. Collinson appears first to have flowered this species on June 4, 1741.

Zinnia multiflora. Zinnia or Mexican Marigold in flower, July, 1764, new."

Zygophyllum Fabago. "Capparis Fabago, Bean Caper, from Syria, figured in Parkinson."

"Fabago Belgarum. Lugd," which also appears in the Catalogue, is the same species.

MEMORANDA

BY MR. COLLINSON,

RELATING TO THE FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

ON THE TREATMENT OF FRUIT TREES.

Mem.—"Parson's Green, Sept. 16, 1759. Mr. Fitzgerald shewed me a method to check the growth of Trees, and put them on bearing, by making a round incision, in a vigorous branch, and taking off the bark for two or three inches deep, and then binding it on again with bast or matting; the effect of this was very visible. My friend, John Warner, cut a spiral line in the bark, an inch broad, which had the same effect."

ON PINE APPLES.

Mem.—"The smooth grass-green leaved Pine, or Ananas, called King Pine, was raised from seed, by Henry Heathcote, Esq., from the West Indies."

ON GRAPES.

Mem.—"This 5th Aug., 1762, was at my friend Hinton Browne's, at Clapham; against his house, in a south aspect, were fine ripe bunches of Muscadine Grapes. I eat some, and by their flavour, transparency, and yellow color, must have been ripe the latter end of July. This is wonderful in our climate to have the Grapes ripen so early without any art, but is the effect of a surprising dry hot summer for three or four months past; the calm warm nights and hot days, without the interception of cool, rainy, or windy weather, as frequently happens in other years, for two or three days at a time."

Mem. when on a visit to his friend, Mrs. Gaskry, at Parson's Green, Oct. 10, 1765, "just by, at Wallam Green, went to see Mr. Rocque's vineyard, all of Burgundy Grapes, seemingly all perfectly ripe; I did not see a greenish half-ripe Grape, in so great a quantity, that he does not expect to make less than fourteen hogsheads of wine; the bunches and fruit remarkably large, and the vines very strong. He was formerly famous for Ranunculus's, now for the raising of Grass Seeds for sale."

Mem.—"The red Muscat came from Paris to Mr. Miller, a large black Grape, of an oval form, ripened in the Chelsea garden, 1762, is a new sort."

ON NECTARINES.

Mem.—"1762. This summer I was visiting Mr. Wood, of Littleton, near Sunning, Middlesex. He shewed me a great curiosity, which surprised me, a Peach Tree; on a slender twig, about four inches long, that projected from the wall, grew a Peach, and close to it, on the other side of the twig, grew a Nectarine. This Mr. Miller assured me that he knew it, of his own knowledge, though not mentioned in his Dictionary, and another friend assured me that he had a tree produced the like at Salisbury; but this I saw myself, and it makes me think that the Peach is the Mother of the Nectarine, and is a modern fruit, as there is no Greek or Latin name for it. P. Collinson." Mr. Collinson repeatedly discussed this curious subject in his letters to Linnæus. See the Linnean Correspondence, edited by Sir J. E. Smith, vol. i., pp. 7, 70, and 75.

Mem.—"It has long been doubted if a Nectarine will rise from the stone and bear fruit without budding; this is now verified that it will bear fruit without budding, for there is now, in the Mill Hill garden, a Standard Nectarine, that rose from an accidental stone, which has now near three dozen of fine ripe Nectarines on it, this 28 Sept., 1766. The Tree is about six or seven years old, and very thrifty. P. Collinson."

ON FIGS.

Mem.—"Oct. 10, 1765. Visited my friend, Mrs. Gaskry, at Parson's Green, near Fulham. This long dry hot year has had a remarkable good effect on all wall fruit. I eat plenty of White Figs, perfectly ripe, of the second crop; in the course of some distant preceding hot years I have seen the like, which may be peculiar to that warm soil and situation, but I never met with the like anywhere else. I left a great many which will be fit to gather in a few days. Here is a fine collection of Grapes, all finely ripened."

ON PLUMS.

Mem.—"I was on a visit to Sir William Gage, at Hengrave, near Bury; he was then near 70; he told me that he first brought over, from France, the *Grosse reine Claude*, and introduced it into England, and in compliment to him the Plum was called the Green Gage; this was about the year 1725. P. Collinson."

ON PEARS.

Mem.—"When I was a boy (1710), Mr. Girle, in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, had the greatest collection of Pears for sale."

Mem.—"Mr. Dudley (of New England), had a Bergamot Pear, brought over in a box of earth, in 1643, that measures now, in its 81st year, anno 1724, six feet round, has borne twenty-two bushels of fruit."

ON NUTS.

Mem.—"Our great Cob Nut, from Germany, with very small leaves, and the upper end much indented, bears a large crop; was raised from Nuts, anno ——, sent by Mr. Munkausen, who had the famous garden in Hanover. I call it the Hanover Nut."

ON GOOSEBERRIES.

Mem.—"This year, 1766, there was a great blight or failure in the crops of Gooseberries, which I never before remember; none were sold about the streets as usual, at eightpence or sixpence a gallon."

ON STRAWBERRIES.

Mem.—"In the year, 1759, my friend, Mr. Baker, gave me seed of an Italian Strawberry, from Turin, which is said to bear every month in the year; it may do so in Italy, but in my garden it bears early and continues all the summer and autumn; what is further very singular, its runners go immediately into blossom."

ON MELONS.

Mem.—"1760, Aug. 23. I saw and tasted, at Mr. Southcote's, near Weybridge, a new species of Melon, from Persia, of a smooth pale-yellow and good taste; seemed in flesh to be between the Common Melon and the Water Melon; looked like a Shaddock fruit, and not at all like a Melon."

ON PUMPKINS.

Mem.—"Anno, 1765. A gardener at Fulham had a large Pumpkin, that was above six feet round, and weighed 80 lbs; the pulp taken out, the cavity contained fifteen gallons; this long dry hot summer might occasion the vast production."

ON CUCUMBERS.

Mem.—"I sent seeds of a Turkey Cucumber to Mr. Custis, in Virginia, in the year 1737; it produced a fruit three feet long and fourteen inches round; grew in one night three inches in length, and people came twenty miles round to visit it. Such are the effects of so fine a climate on so rich a soil."

ON POTATOES.

Mem., as a comment on Miller's directions for raising Potatoes, in the sixth edition of his Dictionary. "At Sir Charles Wager's, at Parson's Green, a surer method was, to set pieces of roots in pots, and plunge them in a gentle hot bed, under a glass frame; there they soon strike root; latter end of April, turn them out of the pots into a large piece of old tanner's bark, or else as above directed in all respects; this work of potting the roots should be done in February or beginning of March, for being early brings the plants forward, that they produce more roots in the autumn. Water Melons treated in the same way, come to great maturity. P. Collinson."

Mem.—"Oct. 6, 1746. I dug up a lump of Potato Roots; small and great amounted to 101, from a single root planted in a rich soil in the spring."

Mem.—"Oct. 13, 1766. A gardener at Ely had, from one root, nineteen score of Potatoes, the size of cricket balls, and near as many more the size of marbles."

ON CABBAGES.

Mem.—"1765. My friend, Hanbury, at Coggeshall, Essex, had a Cabbage weighed 44 lbs.; eat sweet and good."

Mem.—"1766, Sept. 19. At —— Riddle's Esq., Filton Park, Whitehaven, a Cabbage was cut, and weighed four stone four pounds and seven ounces, among many hundreds of nearly the same weight."

ON CAULIFLOWERS.

Mem.—"Taken from the toll book of the clerk of Fleet Market, that, on Saturday, June 13, 1753, toll was paid for 30,000 dozen Cauliflowers!"

INDEX

TO THE GENERICAL NAMES WHICH MR. COLLINSON HAS USED IN HIS CATALOGUE.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 3, lines 7, 8, and 9, all after the word *vulgaris* to be cancelled, and the following definition of Mr. Collinson's to be added:—" Amelanchier, species of Mespilus, with small whitish-green leaves."—See Note at p. 57.

Page 4, after line 35, add

Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi. Not in Catalogue.

This plant appear to have been sent by the Earl of Rochford, who was then our Ambassador, from Spain, and the following is an extract from his Lordship's letter to Mr. Collinson, dated Madrid, 16 Oct., 1765 :—" The virtues and miraculous cures of the Uva Ursi exceed all belief; the infusion of the leaves, taken as tea, on those afflicted with the stone and gravel, as well as in healing ulcers in the kidneys and urinary passages, are surprising."

Page 4, line 40, to be cancelled. See *Trientalis europea*, at p. 55.

Page 7, line 61, cancel *Bulbocodium vernum*, and also the memoranda attached to it, both of which more probably belong to *Trichonema Bulbocodium*. See p. 55.

Page 12, line 2, cancel *Chærophyllum canadense*, and Mr. Collinson's plant is the *Sanguisorba canadensis*, p. 49.

Page 12, after line 21, as a note on the *Chenopodium africanum*, of Collinson, add,

This may probably be the plant of Plukenet's, t. 16, f. 4, which Ray has mentioned in the Hist. Plant., p. 1856, and it is quoted by Roemer and Schultes for a variety of *Atriplex portulacoides*.

Page 12, line 31, the *Chrysanthemum?* may probably be the *Othonna cheirifolia*, p. 36.

Page 16, line 45, &c., *Cypressus* instead of *Cupressus* is the name used by Mr. Collinson.

Page 29, line 6, for *Leucandendron*, read *Leucadendron*.

Page 34, line 52, cancel *Neslia paniculata*, inserted by mistake, and the plant is *Crambe pinnatifida*, p. 16.

Page 36, line 56, *Othonna cheirifolia* is not in Mr. Collinson's Catalogue, and should have appeared in a smaller print as a memorandum only. For 1730, read 1740.

Page 40, line 17, *Picris rubra* may be cancelled, for the Barkhausia of De Candolle, and Borkhausia of the Hort. Brit., are synonymous, and, at p. 7, it is is entered under the latter name.

Page 49, line 25, for *Lychis*, read *Lychnis*.

Page 50, lines 26 and 27, for *Cupressus*, read *Cypressus*.

Murray and Rees, Printers, Swansea.